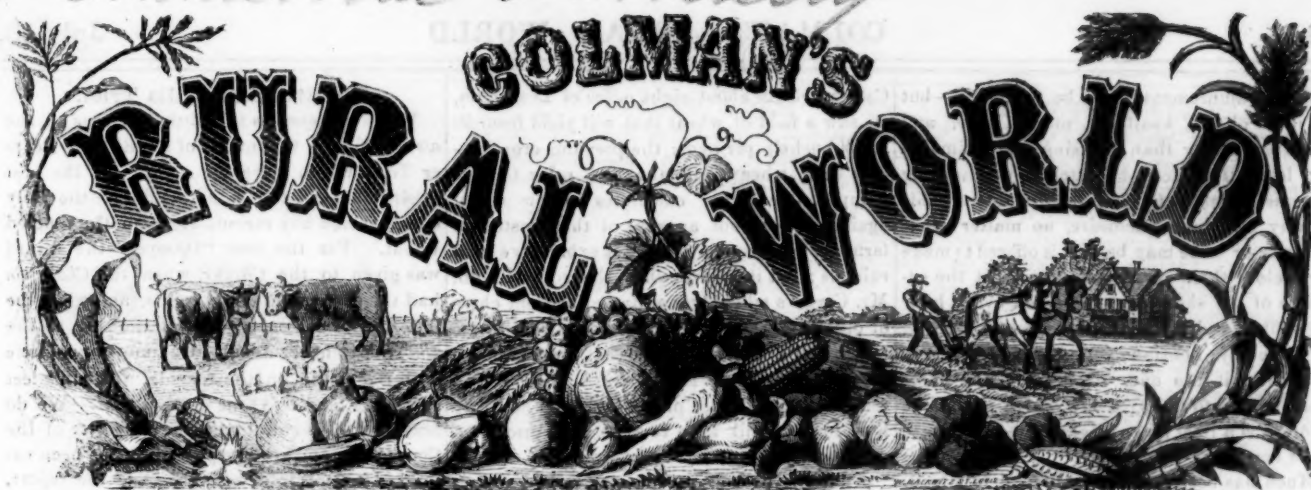


Industrial University



VOL. XXIII.

ST. LOUIS, MO., JULY 10, 1869.

No. 2.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY, by NORMAN J. COLMAN, Editor and Proprietor, at 612 North Fifth St. St. Louis, Mo., at \$2 per annum in advance.  
A Free Copy for one year to any person sending a club of five new subscribers and Ten Dollars.

ADVERTISING RATES—25 cents per line each insertion inside advertising columns; 35 cents per line each insertion on last page; double price for unusual display; 60 cents per line for special notices. Nothing inserted for less than \$1 per issue.

## CONTENTS OF THIS NUMBER.

## Agricultural Department.

Agricultural Fairs, :	17
The Reaper and Mower Trial, at Lexington, Mo. :	18
Grand Trial of Reapers and Mowers in Southern Illinois, :	18
Result of the Sedalia Trial, :	18
Crops along the Missouri River, :	18
Kidney Worms, :	18
How to Kill Canada Thistles, :	19
Kidney Worm, :	19
Government Lands in Missouri, :	19
Death to Small Farmers, :	19
Potato Bugs, :	20
When to Buy a Farm, :	20
Castrating Animals, :	20
Odds and Ends, No. 5, :	21
Weather and Crop Reports, :	21

## The Dairy.

Dairies About St. Louis, :	21
----------------------------	----

## Horse Department.

Horse Gossip, :	21
-----------------	----

## Horticultural Department.

Our Native Plants, :	22
The Pear Tree and Blight, :	22
Strawberry Culture, :	23
A Beautiful Annual Flower, :	23
Vines for the Decoration of Cottages, :	23

## The Vineyard.

Native Wines, :	24
The Vine in Europe, :	24

## Editor's Table.

Only One Dollar, :	25
Book Notices, :	25

## Home Circle.

Poetry—The Old, Old Home, :	26
The Children, :	26
Going on a Farm, :	26
A Backwoods' Adventure, :	26
Poetry—Some Mother's Child, :	26
The Cocoa Nut Tree, :	27
The Oregon Farmer, :	27
Domestic Recipes, :	28
St. Louis General Markets, :	28

## New Advertisements.

Laws of Business, National Publishing Comp'y ;	
Everybody—W. Clare Anderson & Co. ;	
Merchants, Farmers, &c., Carlos & Co., :	28
Listen to the Mocking Bird, T. W. Valentine ;	
Ballou's Monthly, Elliott, Thomas & Talbot ;	
Shot Guns, Johnston's Gun Works ;	
\$9 a Day, A. J. Fullam; Dollar Sale, Al-	
ner, Earl & Co.; Monthly Novelette, El-	
liott, Thomas & Talbot, :	29

## AGRICULTURAL FAIRS.

The oldest inhabitant now living on the Continent or the British Isles doubtless remembers, away in the dim past, a fair, in or near his native town. In some kingdoms it was, and is, a special privilege granted to a town, as it brings to the inhabitants, strangers and money. Its return in some places is annual; in others, twice or three times during the year. Some specific name, according to the most prominent feature of the fair, is always given. There are, therefore, horse fairs, cattle, sheep, and other fairs; but, strange as it may seem or sound, there are also book fairs, like the Messe at Leipsic, in Germany; or, fur fairs, like the one held at Nish-Now-Novogorod, in Russia. But, certain concomitants are, and always were, to be met at all of them. Prominent among these, the play, the sleight-of-hand performer, the clown, the double-headed calf, the fat woman and other monstrosities, and last, though not least, the dance—all performances which take away, rather than bring money. It is charged that in Ireland a fair is not a fair without a fight; but to this we cannot testify, never having seen an Irish fair. At the Messe at Leipsic—which continues a month and includes the sale of all the products of Europe as well Asia, inclusive of new publications—inhabitants from all parts of the world (generally wearing their peculiar national costume) can be found, who come there for the purposes of trade and commerce.

Just when America, or rather the United States, commenced to hold fairs, especially agricultural fairs, we have not the means at hand to ascertain: they were, however, introduced in the early part of the present century, and after a few years suspended. We remember a State fair in New York as early as '43, and believe it to have been the second or third in the series. Now, most of the States, and in these, again, most of the counties, hold annual agricultural fairs, making the exhibition of farm products, domestic manufactures, stock of all kinds and farm machinery, the general and dominant features, but, by no means excluding the above-mentioned concomitants, with, perhaps, the addition of gambling and things worse.

We are among those who hold that great

good may result to a State or county from a proper exposition of its various products; we believe, also, that those products which lead and are most remunerative in the State or county—to the farmer and mechanic—should lead in the exhibition and receive the highest premiums; we further believe that a successful fair can be held upon a legitimate foundation—in other words, it is unnecessary, nay, positively hurtful, to a community in which a fair is held, to introduce exhibitions and practices of a questionable character. Money—large receipts, are not always a fair criterion to judge of the success of a fair. The managers may desire money (and it is necessary that it be forthcoming in order to pay the premiums offered), because, even in offering premiums, calculations are made on entry fees, or gate money, or membership fees—but it is not the *sine qua non*. If we have a just conception of a good and successful fair, it is something like this: First, a select and well-adapted place for the occasion, provided with the necessary buildings in which to expose such articles as need protection against the weather, and against *light fingers*, or, as it is now scientifically called, *cleptomaniacs*. Second, sheds or buildings for agricultural machinery that will be injured by rain; the proper stalls for all kinds of live stock; a music stand (for there should be music); an amphitheatre, if practicable (by no means an absolute necessity,) and the proper offices for the conductors or directors of the association. The highest premiums should be given for the most useful articles or animals, such as require great labor, extra skill and years of time to produce. This grading of premiums is a very nice point, requiring experience and skill to do well. There will always be many persons who desire to purchase (and, by the way, sale and barter were prominent points in all legitimate fairs at first); therefore, an opportunity should be given, either public or private, to bring buyer and seller together, and thus disseminate what one may have to sell and the other to buy. Premiums are offered to stimulate men to produce the very best of its kind or class; hence the greater perfection of the stock of the present day, and, in a degree, of the improved and perfect implements now in use. The end is not yet!

Again, amusement must be furnished—but let it be chaste, healthful, moral, pure, and elevating, rather than debasing and animalizing: let all the officers be watchful, that nothing of a questionable and improper character finds its way into their inclosure, no matter what the price or bribe may be that is offered to make them close their eyes to iniquity. Let the exercises of the show ring be varied every hour if possible, and if you cannot entertain a crowd for three days, continue your fair only for two, or contract it into one. Lastly—If you make rules, live up to them: a law which cannot be enforced is a libel and a disgrace—better it were never enacted.

Much has been said and written on this fruitful theme; much more might pertinently be said, and yet leave as much unsaid. We do not know it all, nor do we pretend to, but, as far as we have touched upon points, we think them correct. We desire all the Missouri fairs to be successful, but to be so on legitimate grounds. We desire to have societies and stockholders make money, but to do it fairly and honestly, and not at the expense of the morality of the community. For this we shall labor and work, and each and all can depend upon our hearty co operation to the extent of all possibility and our limited knowledge.

#### The Reaper and Mower Trial at Lexington.

The machine trials this season have been brought about, in the main, by men engaged in selling farm machinery bantering one another. Where this matter has been taken up by County Agricultural Societies, it has been done, not so much to gratify these men, as from a sense of duty, and a consciousness that these trials were demanded by the public. Still, there seems to have been a great precipitancy, and a want of preparation on the part of the Societies, and, consequently, no mature plan after which to work.

The trial at Sedalia was, upon the whole, more satisfactory as to attendance, weather and competition, than the trial at Lexington—in fact, there was no trial at Lexington, only three or four machines working part of a day. Then, the rain seriously interfered, and all the reaper-men, excepting one, were determined to give it up, or adjourn, as they preferred to call it. In justice to them we must say that the weather looked, and in fact was, very unsettled; the gentlemen comprising the Committee were anxious to get in their own grain and let public business alone for a while—and it was, perhaps, best to adjourn; which was done. We hope that by another season several trials, or plans for the same, will be matured, and we shall have the satisfaction to report important results.

The county of LaFayette is one of the most fertile in the State, and should be the richest in agricultural wealth. She will produce, this year, one million bushels of wheat, according to the best estimate we can get, besides a splendid crop of oats and perhaps corn also. Hemp is also one of the staples of this county. A reaper, to sell well here, must be approved as a hemp cutting machine. On the farm of a Mr.

Carter, within about eight miles of Lexington, we saw a field of wheat that will yield from 30 to 35 bushels per acre: the previous crop having been wheat, and the one prior to that hemp. The owner calculates to sow wheat again. We do not approve of that system of farming, because we believe it exhaustive and ruinous; but it shows what the soil will do. Mr. Carter's wheat was entirely free from chaff or other foul seed, and received only from three-fourths to one bushel of seed per acre. Of course it was sown with a drill. We ask our readers to take notice of this fact, and figure up how long it will take to save the price of a drill by the saving of seed alone.

All kinds of fruit prosper well in and around Lexington, especially cherries and pears, of which we had ocular demonstration; yet we failed to see well cultivated and bearing apple orchards—for all that, there may be such. Except cherries, we saw no fruit in the market. Will not berries grow there also? We must remark that farmers' gardens were generally well supplied with the ordinary kinds of culinary vegetables. The door-yards of most Lexington residences seem rather neglected, even where attempts at embellishments have been made—to this there are some honorable exceptions.

There is some railroad excitement in Lexington, and, if it does not prove all wind, she will soon take a new start. There are about a dozen buildings in process of construction, and there is a demand and a plan also for a first-class hotel. The finest coal in the State is found underneath and around the city.

The estates of the old planters are, many of them, too large, and will, very soon, be subdivided into farms of lesser pretensions. Land is held high, and is rising in price rapidly. We heard of one estate, whose owner invested about \$80,000 in a residence and surrounding buildings, even constructing his own gas-works, ice-house, and other expensive out-buildings, &c. Many of the rooms of this mansion have, up to date, remained unfurnished.

Altogether, we are highly pleased with La Fayette County and Lexington. We were entertained by mine host of the *City Hotel*, John Cather, Esq., whose jolly laugh can be heard a quarter of a mile (we believe)—if it does not rain or the wind blow. He is good-natured and affable, and keeps the best hotel in town with which we are acquainted. If any of our readers go to Lexington, we hope they will give him a call.

#### Grand Trial of Reapers and Mowers in Southern Illinois.

We have received a very extended report of this trial, conducted under the auspices of the Marion County Agricultural Society. Eleven machines were in competition.

The first premium was awarded to the *Champion Dropper*. The second, to the *Buckeye*. The third, to the *Russell*.

As Mowers, the first premium was awarded to the *Buckeye*. The second, to the *Russell*. The third, to the *Excelsior*.

Want of space prevents giving the report in full.

#### Result of the Sedalia Trial.

We must confess to a little surprise at the awards of the Committee of the Sedalia Reaper Trial, which gave the award for the best "Self-Rake" to the *Wood* machine, the only one that had any serious stops in the tangled wheat. For the best "Dropper" the award was given to the *Clipper*, when the *Champion* had the same number of points, and when the latter performed such feats at mowing as the *Clipper* can never touch—viz., mowing a circle with the sickle on the outside, with a six-foot cutter bar, and only one mule at that. We do not, for a moment, doubt the integrity of the Committee, and as our judgment has been expressed and recorded before we saw the report, we leave it with the people to judge between us. For the benefit of the curious, we append the figures of the Committee as officially published:

RESULT OF THE TRIAL OF REAPERS AND MOWERS, Sedalia, Mo., June 25, 1869.

#### STANDARD OF POINTS:

Perfection, 100. Quality of work, 40. Simplicity of construction, 10. Durability, 15. Ease of Draft, 20. Price, 5. Facility of Managing, 10.

#### SELF RAKES.

Champion,	84 3-4	New Yorker,	61 6-7
Wood's,	92 5-8	John P. Manny,	63
John H. Manny,	49 1-7	Auburn Harves'r	74 3-4
Kirby,	77 1-4	Dodge,	55 1-8

#### DROPPERS.

Champion,	92 1-18	Russell,	87 2-3
Clipper,	92 1-18	Dodge,	81 1-9
World,	75 1-2	Cayuga Chief,	80 8-9
Excelsior,	80 1-2	John P. Manny,	66 2-3

#### COMBINED.

Champion,	77 4-7	World,	88 5-7
Wood,	78 2-7	Dodge,	81 3-7
Kirby,	76 3-7	Auburn Harves'r	73 3-7
Clipper,	96 1-7	John P. Manny,	66 2-3
Excelsior,	78 3-7	Cayuga Chief,	78 3-7

#### SINGLE MOWER.

Champion,	91 5-7	Cayuga Chief,	78 1-7
Wood's,	91	World,	87 3-7
Young Warrior,	66 3-7	Dodge,	74 4-7
Climax,	68 5-7	Russell,	89 2-7
Kirby,	81 5-7	Clipper,	93 6-7

#### HAND RAKES.

John P. Manny,	66 4-5	Clipper,	93 4-5
Kirby,	72	Excelsior,	90 1-5

#### Crops along the Missouri River.

Some of the finest wheat fields that ever gladdened the eye of the farmer, are to be seen along the Missouri, now mostly over-ripe. The late rains have been a serious drawback, and may yet prove a great damage: but up to this hour (July 2d, p. m.) no very serious damage has been done, any more than in over-ripening the crop and making it more difficult to harvest, and exposing it to damage. The river is at flood height, and a greater rise is expected—two feet more will overflow the banks in many places. Corn, oats and wheat are now falling over the banks by the inroads of the river. We sincerely hope it may not be as serious as we fear.

**KIDNEY WORMS.**—Swine are frequently troubled with a disease denominated by veterinarians the "kidney worm." Corn soaked in very strong lye made of wood ashes, is said to be an infallible remedy. Salt and brimstone, in small quantities, is a preventive, and indeed, the only one known. Comfortable quarters and good food are of really more importance in the successful management of these animals than many are inclined to suppose, and should never on any account be neglected.





[Written for Colman's Rural World.]

#### HOW TO KILL CANADA THISTLES.

Although this obnoxious weed may not yet have made its appearance on many of the farms owned by readers of the *Rural World*, nevertheless, a few hints as to how this pest is removed from our soils at the East, may be of immediate benefit to many readers. Many methods are employed: summer following the soil infected, is a successful remedy; when thus treated, two plowings are necessary, with a thorough harrowing thereafter, great care being taken that every leaf is turned under—for they are considered the lungs of the plant, and without their aid the plant soon perishes. Heavy seeding and early mowing are other agents, the right performance of which, eradicates thistles from the soil—seed it thickly with grass. A good, strong growth of grass, besides reducing the amount of thistles, at once decreases their vitality, and thereby retards their maturity until a later period than that at which the grass is ripe enough for haying. If, then, the crop is cut in season, the slender stumps of the thistles are exposed to the damaging effects of the weather, and no fear need be apprehended of their spreading by root or seed. Should, however, the cutting be unavoidably delayed, little danger need be entertained from seeding, as it is a rare occurrence to find seed having vitality among grass; in the latter case, thick and heavy seeding should be practiced. If possible, take two crops of seed from the land the first season, or pasture close after the first mowing. Keep them from seeding: time and patient determination are necessary to final success.

Yates County, N. Y.

L. D. S.

#### KIDNEY WORM.

EDS. RURAL WORLD: Crops in this section are very promising, with the exception of corn, which is backward. Fruits will be in abundance.

I see considerable discussion is taking place, with regard to the cure of the so-called kidney worm in hogs. I have heard of parties in this section, where pine is abundant, taking the leaves of that tree and making a strong decoction, and giving it to the animal. Having a small shoat affected with what is usually called kidney worm, a cure was effected by rubbing turpentine on the back, just over the kidneys. The whys and wherefores I can't explain, as the remedy was suggested and applied by a colored man in my employ; but I do know that the pig was badly affected, and is now entirely well.

Will you, or some correspondent, be so kind as to give an article on the preparation of a clover field for wheat?

MINE AU BRETON.

Potosi, Mo., June 19th.

#### Government Lands in Missouri.

EDS. RURAL WORLD: In a recent number of your paper an inquirer asks where government lands can be obtained. From my knowledge of the State, I think the best locations now to be made, either by entry at \$1.25 per acre or under the Homestead law, are in the southern part of the State. Immigration has been very heavy this season to south-west Missouri, and the best lands have been entered, especially those convenient to railroads. There are some good farming lands in the north part of Howell county, also some choice selections in Texas, Shannon, Oregon and adjoining counties. I have obtained plats from the Land Office of upwards of 950,000 acres, embracing agricultural, fruit, grazing, timber and mineral lands, in southern Missouri, which I mail to parties at seventy-five cents per township, the applicant stating what county he prefers and for what purpose he wants the land.

There are good selections to be made for farming purposes in the counties named above, where the land is really more valuable than in an exclusively farming region, because wherever tills the soil in the mineral region has a ready market at his door for all he can produce, in most instances getting St. Louis prices with freight from St. Louis to that point added. The reason of this is, that a great majority of those who go into the mineral region, go to mining and leave the valleys untilled. Probably four-fifths of the produce consumed at Iron-ton, Potosi, and other points in south-east Missouri, comes there from St. Louis—not because there are no good farming lands, but because there are far more consumers than producers of farm products. A new impetus is being given to mining; new discoveries are daily being made; new companies being formed; railroads projected, all through south-east Missouri and the counties named above; and other branches of industry are receiving more attention than farming. The farmer who secures a choice homestead now, contiguous to the mineral region, is wise. Hundreds of selections can be made this summer and fall along the lines of certain railroads, where the same lands will be out of the reach of settlers a year from now. When granted to railroads it will be held at not less than \$2.50 by the Government, and at \$3 to \$5 by the railroad companies; hence, those who would select homesteads for farming, grazing, fruit growing, &c., should not delay, for the immigration, now heavy, is daily increasing.

The section I have recommended is well timbered, abundantly supplied with springs and rapid streams, is healthy, and locations can be found where any branch of farming can be profitably engaged in—especially stock raising and fruit growing for the present.

NATHAN H. PARKER.

St. Louis, Mo., July 1st, 1869.

#### DEATH TO SMALL FARMERS.

"A New York paper assumes the position that small farmers are doomed to extinction; that the tendency of things is to large farms, cultivated by improved implements and machinery, rendering competition by small farmers impossible for any length of time. The only remedy for this is supposed to be found in a change of occupation; hence, young men are exhorted to become mechanics instead of farmers."—*Ex.*

A very superficial observation of this subject leads men to come to just such conclusions, while a careful consideration of the whole subject will lead to very different results. "Improved machinery and implements" require increased and extended knowledge for their proper application. They are like a two-edged sword—cut both ways—lead to fortune or failure in a short time, and therefore demand intelligence and education to direct their application: and here we open up a grand, glorious and remunerative sphere, to the ambitious young men of the present day, such as was never presented before. In this, we have the perfection of intelligent husbandry. Here, on the far-stretching prairies, money, intelligence and energy, unite, and the culture of mother earth becomes a princely calling.

But the Great Creator has manifested his handiwork in other modes than the creation of prairies: He has created the hills and valleys, covered them with verdure, hid in their bosoms the richest mines, and pours from their inmost recesses the purest streams. To the gang plow and sulky cultivator He has said, "Thus far shalt thou go and no farther;" and the woodsman, leaning on his ax, bedewed with sweat, is ready to faint with toil which he thinks ill-requited; when the gentle breeze wafts the vine's long arm and presents the fruit that produces the wine, of which Sacred Writ says: "It cheereth the heart of God and man." Among these hills, amid that thin soil and broken surface, is presented an illimitable field for skilled labor, masterly energy and abundant reward. Here are the portals of the temple of knowledge thrown open to beckon on our youths to health, pleasure, wealth and distinction.—Here, skilled labor has its full reward. Here, small capital has its fullest force. Here, knowledge carries its greatest power. Here, amid these hills and valleys, we can maintain a class that have ever been the back-bone of the State: the small, independent land-owners, with their strong home feelings. We put it—as God for wise purposes has placed it—and ask whether is it better—to have sixteen families on a mile, or one family owning sixteen miles? History and all experience tells us the tale, corroborated by the multitudinous variations in the outline of our country, that a large, moral and intelligent people, are the pillars on which is erected the temple of human liberty. Well may we feel as one of old exclaimed: "Give me neither poverty nor riches!" Small farms induce industry and skill; large farms waste and pride. To the young men we say, avoid the competition and temptation of the city, and seek manhood in its highest development amid nature in the country.

[Written for Colman's Rural World.]

### POTATO BUGS.

"Potato Bugs.—H. Capron, of Paris, Province of Ontario, assures the *Rural New Yorker* that he succeeds in keeping his grounds clear of the striped bug, by pulling up and burning the vines, as soon as done bearing, with the weeds which grow among them—burning them up all clean, believing that he thus destroys the eggs or germs of the incoming crop of bugs."

The above, copied from the *Journal of Agriculture*, is "mixed"—"high mixed"—as the Chicago merchants say of their corn; and as it is calculated to lead astray, I notice it.

The "striped bug" and "potato bug" are very different in size, color, and general character.

The common striped bug appears every year, and infests cucumber, squash and melon vines, by burrowing in "heaps" about the stem, in the warm or sunny part of the day, and then eating the leaves in the night or shady part of the day. It taps the stem of the plant and deposits its eggs: in a few days may be seen, in the stem, a small white worm, like an ordinary maggot. This striped bug is about a quarter of an inch long; quite slender; and is very ready to run or fly; stripes bright yellow and black. Beyond this, I am not acquainted with the striped bug.

The potato bug is striped with black and a stone color; about three-eighths of an inch long; very thick and chubby, and makes little or no attempt at flying or running as you take them from their place. They seem to have a special mission, potatoes being their profession, as A. Ward would say. They do no damage themselves, but lay their eggs in the underside of the leaf. In a few days these hatch, taking their place on the top of the leaf, beginning to eat and grow, becoming, in a few days, larger than the original. In color, reddish, with black specks, and shine as though they had been varnished; in shape, between a bug and worm. Beyond this, I have not pushed my discoveries, as they keep me too busy disposing of them.

I have known said correspondent forty years, and think him too intelligent to make such a mix of bugs as appears in the above quotation.

UNCLE DAVE.

### WHEN TO BUY A FARM.

The months of July and August are the best in the year in which to look for, or purchase, a farm. At this season one can judge whether the land can, or does, produce good crops—for, if it is rich, the waving grass and grain will show the fact, and if there is an abundance of choice fruit, it can be seen at this time to the best advantage. The low lands will show whether they are really dry enough for pastures in summer, and the upland its capacity for withstanding a drouth.

Summer is also a very good time to view the never-failing spring and the trout pond near by, and a draught from the one and a lunch from the other are attractions which those who possess them seldom fail to bestow upon those who are likely to become purchasers. Even the weeds on a farm will assist a man in determining its value, for, if nothing but stunted ragweed and five-finger are to be seen, then the land may be put down as poor indeed; but if burdocks and catnip abound in it, it shows strength to produce crops of a high order.

The pasture and meadow, orchard and garden, all show what they are and what may be expected of them, in these months—but, earlier

or later, the aspect of things may change. In the spring, the trees have not shown leaves, flowers or fruit; the roads are muddy, if ever, and the distance from the railroad station to the farm appears much greater than it actually is, especially to a stranger. In autumn the leaves are turning yellow, the grain has been gathered, and the dry stubble is all that remains, and the fruits are nearly gone; still, the air is fresh and the landscape glowing with autumn tints—but the valuable products of a farm are mainly out of sight, being stored in the barn or in the proprietor's pocket.—*Ex.*

[Written for Colman's Rural World.]

### CASTRATING ANIMALS.

The readers of the *Rural World* have lately been favored with three able essays on castrating sows—an important and most useful operation to hog raisers—for, without castration, hog stock must degenerate. The essay of Dr. Detmers is especially valuable, as he understands, and gives the anatomy of the hog. But the operation is not so difficult and dangerous as most farmers suppose, as the following will explain: There is a German butcher living on Salisbury street, St. Louis, that takes the circuit of this township every May for the purpose of spaying sows. He came to my house two years ago, and inquired if I had any sows to spay. I told him yes; but they had not been put up and gaunted, and I had but one man to assist. He replied, he did not want any more nor the sows gaunted, and the sign of the Zodiac was always right when the weather was warm and dry. His method was this: He threw the sow on the right side, made an incision in the flank, pulled out the uterus, pinched or pulled off the ovaries with his thumb nail; took two separate stitches; spit a gob of tobacco juice in the wound, and let her run. The only confinement was to set his foot on the neck and have an assistant to hold the hind legs. I never had sows to suffer less, or regard the operation as little. I never heard of any dying, as he guarantees their lives for twenty-five cents each.

I will give the *modus operandi* of castrating horses and mules, as practiced by an expert who has altered five hundred for the last twenty-five years without loss, that I ever heard of. He has castrated thirty-five for me at one time, one a stallion eleven years old, with as little suffering as a colt. The horse is thrown in the usual way; the testicles taken out, and a clamp fastened on the spermatic cord,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inches above; sear with a red-hot iron and pulverized rosin; splits the scrotum in three places; wipes off the blood; greases the parts with lard, and thinner part of the thighs, to prevent the blood from clotting—this includes the whole operation, and the horse is never attended to after. However successful this method has proven, there is a better way. A man in St. Louis county castrates horses standing, which must be much better than throwing—which is a very exciting and distressing thing to a spirited young horse.

Having had much experience in castrating aged bulls, I proceed as follows: Tie the head of the bull close to a tree or side of a stable; put a rope round the left hind leg at the ankle; raise his foot off the ground and tighten the rope; stand at his side; cut off the end of his scrotum; let the testes fall down; tie the cord

with a wax thread; cut them off, and release him. It is a very unnecessary operation, as I have since learned that bull beef is just as good as stag beef, and fat bulls are a ready sale to a certain class of butchers, in St. Louis, at fair prices.

J. S., Florissant Valley, Mo.

[Written for Colman's Rural World.]

### ODDS AND ENDS—No. 5.

NEIGHBORSHIP.—A good neighbor is a valuable institution, whether considered in the light of mutual benefits in cases of need, or in social advantages. The first requisite to having good neighbors is, to act the part of good neighborship yourself. A man that might be a good neighbor to you will not freely bestow his confidence and the thousand little acts that belong to good neighborship on a selfish churl. Good neighborship must of necessity be reciprocal in its nature and tendencies. While a good man, from a sense of duty, will always try to act the part of a good neighbor under all circumstances, yet where there is not that proper reciprocity of feeling manifested he cannot be as useful nor as happy as otherwise. While a conscientious discharge of duty may be its own reward, yet that reward may doubtless be greatly enhanced when a benefit has been suitably acknowledged. Selfishness is the bane of good neighborship. If we would ourselves be a good neighbor and enjoy to the greatest extent the advantages of good neighborship from others, we must divest ourselves of that kind of sordid selfishness that makes us illiberal in our views and feelings, and which causes low-minded prejudices and jealousies which deprive us of the higher social enjoyments. How very difficult it seems for us to learn that short, but to us all-important lesson, taught first by the Great Teacher: "Whatsoever ye would that men should do unto you, do ye even so to them." It is difficult for us even to imagine how much we should better our condition and increase our happiness if we were all governed by the spirit of this rule; and until we are, we shall not be as good neighbors as we ought to be.

A bad neighbor is worse than none at all. According to a family legend of not very ancient date, a relative of mine was a pioneer of the first settlement of Ohio—then called "the wilderness." After he had been there some considerable time, in writing back to one of the "first families," he stated that he had got along very quietly and peaceably until recently, when a rascal had settled within about forty miles of him, and who was annoying him terribly. In these latter days some of us would be thankful if some of our neighbors were settled even five miles from us, though a much greater distance would of course be more desirable. There is no way of estimating the injuries sustained in a variety of ways by bad neighbors. I will instance one of the lowest and meanest class: I mean the one that will injure you by privately tampering with your hired help: inducing them to leave you at a time when their services are of most importance to you and their places most difficult to supply. And they do this by false representations and insinuations, of which none but knaves would be guilty. I know of some who get about all the help they require in this way. They continually watch a neighbor, who of necessity has to keep a good deal of help all the time, and when they discover one in his employ—especially a late employee, that they think is doing him honest service—they mark that one as their prey, and at once apply their arts, first to make him dissatisfied with his employer, and then to employ him themselves, and finally to cheat him out of his wages—the very thing they had in great kindness represented to him that his former employer would do. Brother farmer, when you find you have such a neighbor as this, cut his acquaintance at once, and watch him, for he will steal from you if he gets a chance, defame your character, or do you any private injury he takes a fancy too, all the while appearing very friendly to your face. We ought to have a law that would send all such things to the penitentiary. Some at first blush may think this a harsh law for such an offence; but, upon reflection, it will be apparent that it would be just, for such a man has already been guilty of, and will continue to commit, crimes for which we are daily sending men to the State's prison. The only trouble is, they are cunning enough to evade conviction.—There are now many better men serving the State in that capacity. We ought to protect each other in this matter, or, at least

June 26th, 1869.

TRY.

Judge Cannon, of Clay county, North Carolina, recently charged the Grand Jury of that county that a lawful fenceshould be "horse-high, bull-strong, and pig-tight."



## The Dairy.

### DAIRIES ABOUT ST. LOUIS.

EDS. RURAL WORLD: In an article about "Milk Dairies Near St. Louis" the writer says, "Why don't we get pure milk?" One cause is, that most of the people will buy only cheap milk, and do not want to pay more for pure milk, and worth double as much as mixed or skimmed milk. I have a farm near the city in fence, where I intend to start a dairy for the sending by railroad pure milk; but I find no man that will sell the milk in its pure state, as they all say it cannot be sold pure for more, or at least very little more, than the ordinary price, which is, at present, about 25 cents per gallon; and I do not see how pure milk could possibly be sold for 4 cents per quart, counting interest on farm, stock, wages, and charges which will necessarily have to be made to deliver the same. It would pay better than butter, as the writer says. Now, I have sent in milk pure as drawn from the cow; have added about half water and found it the same as common milk from the dairy depot. If customers will present themselves that are willing to pay 40 cents per gallon for milk as drawn from the cow (almost equal to cream—such as is sold by dairymen)—they will soon find as good an article as can be had anywhere; and, if it is too dear—well, they can make it as cheap as water themselves. If any one believes that it is too high, let him try the experiment. Buy a cow, say a middling good milker; buy all the feed the year round; count a little for attending to her; then count up the profit at the end of the year: which will not be much, I conclude.

We do not have to go forty miles from the city to find plenty of good farms for dairy purposes, with pure, nice springs and creeks flowing through them, as good as near Elgin. But, what about the price of Elgin milk at Chicago? We would like to know. Was that sold at 4 cents per quart? Will you help, with your valuable *Rural World*, to bring pure milk above the price of skimmed and mixed?

St. Louis, June 27. MERAMEC VALLEY.

REMARKS—We are glad that attention is at last directed to this important branch of farming. We do know that it costs something to keep a cow; that the business is confining, and, we think, all the other points in keeping a dairy. We also know that pure milk can be furnished at 6 cents per quart—or a little better, 25 cents per gallon. Suppose a cow gives only sixteen quarts per day, that would be one dollar; good cows give twenty and even twenty-four quarts—and it costs no more to keep a good than a poor cow. In winter, when more feed is necessary, the price of milk is always higher. We like to see farmers do well, but they must not expect to get rich too fast.

Poultry should be furnished with material for making egg-shells: sand and gravel alone will not answer. They are useful to grind up the coarse grain and other feed, as it passes into the gizzard, but not for making egg-shells. They must have something that affords phosphate of lime, and nothing is better than pulverized bones.

## Horse Department.

### HORSE GOSSIP.

Some new mode of torture is invented every year by the knowing ones, for the purpose of "fixing up" and "putting in shape," such horses as come into their possession or control. For years the bit was improved and gotten up in every way possible to change the natural appearance of the horses, and after all had been done in that way that could be thought of, a second or double bit was arranged, with a gag strap connecting with the crupper and passing over the top of the head and along the face, where it is divided into two straps, each end of which is buckled to the rings of the second, or extra bit. This latter contrivance fits the bill of cruelty to perfection. It is the finishing touch given to the horse by the "Artists" for the purpose of deception. For a century these men have been practicing fraud in various ways. They never exhibit a horse as he is, but always prepare him for a buyer. I have often thought why it is that men never learn the jockey ways. They seem to be entirely ignorant of the tricks of horse trading; and, even if caught once or twice, they sometimes come back and get a third "soaking." It is difficult to educate the masses. By the time they begin to learn something of the ways of the professional, they get old and die off and a new crop of fools comes on, who furnish material for the operations of sharpers. It is difficult now to buy a natural horse from a regular horseman. The fixing up process begins the moment the horse gets into their hands. Gentlemen in no way connected with the horse sharps are also adopting their cruel practices, believing it is useful horse-knowledge. I see men every day—poor, deluded, ignorant men—who pattern after the jockeys, believing that these fellows are good authority on horse matters, when in reality they know less of what is good for the horse than many other people. They study not the natural condition of the horse, but aim to change his nature and make him as artificial as possible.

It is quite common now to see gentlemen driving out on the road of an evening, with the heads of their horses tied up by this newly-invented pulley. They think that it is a great invention. Well, it is; to cramp the neck and prevent the horse breathing freely. The blanket is also used until the horse is no longer a horse, but an invalid. The professionals have used the blanket so long that the general belief is, that horses need blanketing to insure good health. There is but one time that a horse can be benefitted by a blanket, and that is just after he has been heated by violent exercise, and there is danger of his cooling off too suddenly. The blanket might then be used with good effect! but, as soon as the horse is properly cooled, the blanket should be removed. Jockeys learned to use it years ago, in order to give the hair an artificial gloss and add to the appearance of their horses. This practice has been continued for so long a time that the horsemen of the present day have no better sense than to believe that blanketing is really a necessity; and they cover up their horses not only to make

the hair look glossy, but to protect them from pneumonia and a dozen other ills that artificial horses are subject to. If you want a sound, serviceable horse, study the nature of the horse, and treat him accordingly. Give him his head level with the line of his body. There is where the Creator placed it. Give him no clothes, except for temporary purpose. GOSSIPER.

### WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS.

#### From Lebanon, St. Clair Co., Ills.

COL. COLMAN: Wheat is generally good in this region—certainly more than an average crop. I think it will average twenty bushels an acre. The army worm trimmed it generally; cut off some heads, and ate some grain; but it is most likely, after all, a benefit to the wheat. The worms are about gone; do not think they destroyed much grass or corn. Harvest wages are quite variable; some of the first paid only \$2, now I hear some are getting \$4.50. We, in the timber, are perhaps half done. Wheat ripens about one week earlier here than in the prairie. To me, there is an interesting contrast between the present and thirty years ago; the reap-hook, scythe, and cradle, are mainly laid aside—while from one standpoint, we may count a half dozen reapers. Oats are good; corn looks well, but is small for harvest time, and will no doubt get weedy while we are saving a heavy wheat crop, with few hands. Irish potatoes look fine; more planted than usual; have heard of no bug in them yet. Fruit of all kinds plenty; although some orchards of budded peaches are a failure. I have about fifty grape vines, mostly Concord, three years old, very full. Gardens never looked better; it has certainly been the most propitious season for setting plants for the last two months I ever saw. I have a seed beet stalk seven feet in height, may-be it will make one quart of seed.

I wish "Zero" would write again, I have as many questions as a Yankee to ask him; but don't know where to write to. I particularly want to ask about his furnace and chimney for making syrup. Had he a grate in his furnace; if so, what space is necessary above the grate for the wood? How high was his flue or chimney, was it as wide as the furnace, &c.? expect to make syrup this fall and would like to economize and profit by the experience of others. W.D.R. June 25.

#### From Cass County, Mo.

COL. N. J. COLMAN—I want to let you know that Cass county is coming to time. When I first visited here, the farmers told me that they considered 35 bushels of corn per acre a good crop. I told them that I raised 50 to 75 on no better land in Illinois—but they could not see the point. Now, they tell me that it is easier to raise 60 than it was to raise 35. How is this? Because we have better farming utensils.—We have some fogies yet trying to farm like their great grandfathers did, but they make slow progress and must soon play their land out. Three inches deep they consider good plowing for corn—and land that can stand that and raise crops, can stand anything.

The best evidence of our progress here is, that you can see comfortable farm houses springing up in all directions, and all putting out plenty of fruit trees.

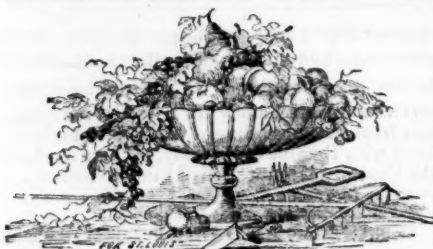
We are now in the midst of the wheat harvest, and the early sown will make a good crop. Spring wheat will be ripe in seven or eight days, with a good yield. Oats generally good. Corn looks well and promises a good crop. New potatoes plenty, and a large crop planted.

I have nothing to say about the "Coming Girl"—but would say to all young ladies, that if they marry a farmer, to be sure and get one that takes the "Rural World," or some other good agricultural paper.—Don't marry a man that despises Book Farming—for if you do, you will be sure to get a fogey.

Now, boys, let's to work, and see who can send in the most new subscribers against Christmas. See if we can't make our Editor smile a little, and make our farms look like they were in the hands of farmers that knew how to farm. Pitch in now—I am in earnest. S. J. W., Peculiar, Mo.

FROM CHRISTIAN CO., ILLS.—Eds. Rural World: It has been very wet here all spring and people are planting corn yet; there is but very little early corn here. Oats, on dry land, are good. Meadows good. Spring wheat will not be worth cutting; fall wheat, drilled on dry land, will make from 15 to 30 bushels per acre. I have a piece of ground I have sown to wheat for four years; I burn the stubble off after harvest and plow the ashes under; my crop increases every year. I think it will average thirty or thirty-five bushels per acre; my land is rich prairie. E. D.

Mt. Auburn, June 25.



## HORTICULTURAL.

### OUR NATIVE PLANTS.

How is cultivation applied to our native plants; and, in what does the improvement effected by cultivation, consist?

We have, in the treatment of this subject, to break through some long established ideas and almost patented vulgarisms. The idea of contradistinction between a wild and a tame—or perhaps more correctly, subjugated animal—is laid hold of, and we find that wild and tame plants are quite in vogue. The counterpart of wild, in Horticulture, is much better expressed by cultivated, or “improved;” and our present inquiry is, into this cultivation or improvement, as it affects plants, so as to put them in a different category from the natural wildlings, or the spontaneous growth of any class of vegetation.

Cultivation does not bring out the exact idea: we may transplant, and cultivate the soil, as much as we please; we may well develop the tissue of the plant, and so increase its size—but its nature and habits are unchanged.

Hybridizing, or crossing, is another condition very available in changing the development of a plant; but one upon which, in many instances, far too much stress has been laid. This is a process requiring so much niceness, and so much time for its development, that we have come to the conclusion that there is much more said than done in this direction.

The field of improvement is still open to another class of conditions, viz., improvement by gradual development. This subject will, of course, naturally divide itself into two parts—accidental and intentional improvement. Under the head of accidental improvement, but little can be said; but, in the case of intentional improvement, there is much ground for hope.

If there can be supposed to be any antagonism in nature, the two grand antagonistic principles are where a studied effort has been made to change a character by actual fertilization; and the other, “the seizing hold of desirable features and giving them permanence,” or the breaking of plants.

Are there any indications of being able to stamp permanency upon a variety; and what are the conditions?

It requires, perhaps, more reflection on this subject, more continuity of thought, than we can at present give to make this subject perfectly clear to all; but we will cite to our aid a few facts, and try to discern their teachings.

In our inquiry we are met by a few facts that have an important bearing on the subject, and deserve to be interrogated and illustrated, if possible.

In tulips—so long a well known florist's flower—if we desire to give permanency to individualities in character, habit, but, above all, in color—we take up the bulbs and keep them dry till the proper time to plant; this, and only this, prevents the running of the colors—or, in other words, maintains the individuality.

In cucumbers, melons, &c., it is a practically acknowledged fact, “that old seed produces better plants and more fruit, than plants from new seed.” Old seed produces less vine and more fruit, proportionally, than new. Here, we think there is a point made, in which quality will rule.

There is still another fact at work here that may aid in the development and perfection of plant life: *that absolute perfection of seed, gives corresponding perfection of product.*

We can hint at, but cannot give proof in *extensio*, of herbs, plants and trees, that, upon the immediate sowing of the seed, produced poor or medium specimens; whereas, in the case of old seed, the vegetation and results were a success. Growers of cucumbers, melons, &c., take advantage of this principle and say, if you want good fruit and productive plants, select *old seed*.

A most practical farmer says (and we have seen it to a great extent carried out), if you want a precocious production of poor wheat, sow the unripe seed of the current season; but, if you want a crop of sound, healthy wheat, sow seed at least one year old. Our observation corroborates this. Is there not much of the “cheat” question in this?

In wheat we have seen so many failures in sowing the seed immediately when ripe, that there is great ground for the popular idea of reversion to cheat.

In the sowing of the seeds of cherry, pear, apple, plum, &c., we have found that the best and most stocky growth was produced from seed one year old. The greatest amount of *simple vitality*, from seed of the same season.

There is a certain point in the animal economy that bears a very strong analogy to this, viz: that a foetus produced under, or within the minimum period of fecundation, is certain to be a female; whereas, a foetus produced at, or over the maximum number of days, is sure to be a male. This point of sexiology is one of vast importance, not more in its immediate as in its remote tendencies.

Absolute perfection in seed, is essential to perfection in product.

Variation in character is best secured by the propagation from old, or perfectly mature seed.

Where—as in the case of forest trees and self-sowed seed—the seed is at once committed to the earth and the conditions of vitality and individuality are complied with; the results are certain and uniform—*ceteris paribus*. But, where they undergo certain specific changes in the seed, as they do by merely preserving in favorable conditions; and where their development is further limited by other considerations—there is little cause to wonder that we can hardly distinguish between hybridization and “gradual development” through approximate causes.

The importance of this point is not yet fully appreciated, because a certain class of condi-

tions are essential to perfect development; and these conditions cannot be expected to be complied with under the natural conditions. We get like to produce like under similar conditions; but, only break into these conditions, and we get what, for the want of a clearer term, are called “sports;” and, as in very highly developed plants we have to be on the watch constantly for “rogues,” or the tendency to revert to *primordial conditions*, which we, in the fullness of our knowledge, characterize as deterioration.

How is it that, when we sow the seed directly from the forest tree, as in the case of the elm, maple, chestnut, &c., we can truly reproduce the species; whereas, when we retain the seed, we can hardly get them to germinate, but obtain variations? Because—we have broken into the normal conditions; and, instead of having only the most obvious and simple natural conditions (implying life as the principal feature), we have other elements, as size, color, form, &c., that are appreciated by heightened intelligence, in the place of mere existence, as triumphing over all other considerations. This is a subject worthy of careful thought and extended inquiry. In it we will perhaps find the key to many apparent anomalies and contradictions.

### THE PEAR TREE AND BLIGHT.

The crop of pears is, this season, unusually full, and the fruit fine, so far. We are grieved to see, however, that the blight is, in some cases, very bad.

While many theories have been advanced as to the cause of the disease, but little has been brought out that stands the test as a remedy.—When the effect is first seen, the prompt cutting out of the diseased portions are, to some extent, palliatives. The paring off of the external bark, down to the green, soft bark, within, has done good in every instance where properly done. This indicates that the dry, hard, unexpanding condition, into which the bark gets after a few years' exposure to the sun and air, has much to do with it. The application of a thick covering of cloth has helped to keep the bark pliant and the tree healthy.

We are trying the application of carboic acid soap on old cloth round the stem of the pear and some other trees, and think that great benefit will result. It has two very important effects on the tree—it shades the bark and prevents the indurating influence of the sun and air, and it softens and keeps the bark expansive under the developing action of the annual growth. The results are, so far, very promising. Although it is late in the season for obtaining the full effects of the application, still, it is yet worth a trial. The expense is not great, and there is no risk as far as the tree is concerned. That portion of the material which is carried into the ground will act as a fertilizer and be beneficial.

It is only by widely-extended experiment that facts can be understood; and we think it an imperative duty in every individual to try.—Better late than never; so the word is, Go-ahead and duly report progress.

GOOSEBERRIES.—F. D., Wellsburg, Mo., sends us a small box of gooseberries of the Whitesmith type, but with a faint red tinge at the extremities and on the veins.

It is claimed to be a seedling produced by a cross of the Houghton Seedling with an English variety. The fruit sent is large and fine, with every appearance of perfect health; but, as this is the first season, little can be said of it. It is universally found, that, while the English berry may do well for a few years at first, it eventually sinks under the effects of climate.



[Written for Colman's Rural World.]  
**STRAWBERRY CULTURE.**

Many of your subscribers are raising strawberries for market, and all have a way of their own, in preparing their land, setting plants, &c. Now, every one of course thinks his way is the best: this is just what we want to learn—the best way, the one that is the most remunerative. It would be a mutual benefit to all, if we could have one another's experience through the columns of your paper.

I will give you my way in a small patch of three acres: First, I plow the ground, 8 to 10 inches deep, if old land; if new, it is not necessary to be so deep. Harrow or drag until well pulverized. Mark off rows three feet apart, if land is not stumpy; or four feet, if stumpy.—Have one dropper to two men to set plants; have the dropper to make a smooth place with his foot about three or four inches from centre of furrow, or on side of furrow—this will knock all clods, if any, out of the way, as well as dry ground if any, and the plant will be put into good, moist soil, and not be put on top of the ground or among dry clods, as is too often the case. Take a small trowel, six inches long and two wide; put the trowel in a little slanting (about five or six inches), and press it a little toward you and to the opposite, or from you; take out the trowel and put the roots of the plant into the ground with the point of the trowel. If the roots are too long, they can be pruned all at the same time. When the roots are nicely fitted in, put the trowel in the ground near the plant, and press dirt around the roots. You need not be afraid to press the earth tight around the roots of the strawberry. I have been thus particular about the manner of putting in plants, as they will not do well crammed into the ground with the hand, as is too often done. The rows may not be as straight as if put out by a line, but the difference will not be noticed after a few months' growth. A smart hand can put out four to five thousand plants a day, where ground is prepared as above.

Some of my neighbors set 20 to 24 inches in the row; but 12 inches is far enough; then the row will soon fill up with runners, and will be more easily tended, and not liable to freeze or heave out in frosty weather. Again, your crop will be nearly double that of the other way. I know by experience, for I have tried both ways. The ground should be stirred around young plants, as soon as put out, with hoe and cultivator. I have a cultivator, made to order by a blacksmith, that I would not exchange for all the patent horse-hoes, cultivators, &c., in the country. The teeth are the same size as for a harrow, bent in the shape of a small bull tongue plow; they are flattened at the point so as to be about one inch and a half wide. There are nine teeth in it, and it is made to close up to a width of 18 inches, or made to open 3 feet wide, to suit the rows. It is good for young corn or potatoes and all kinds of garden culture. The ground should be stirred around the plants at least every ten days.

To be successful in strawberry culture, we must give them the best of cultivation. There is no fruit that pays so well for thorough cultivation as the strawberry. Have been much

interested in the several articles in your paper, on the time to cut timber, and will be the more interested in anything that may be contributed on the culture of the berry. B. F. G.

Pevsly, Mo.

**A Beautiful Annual Flower.**

One of the most charming and beautiful of annual flowers, or of any flower, annual or otherwise, is the *Linum grandiflorum rubrum*, or large-flowered Red Flax. The habit of the plant is very much like the common flax, as also the shape of the flower. But the colors are bright, glowing scarlet and crimson, and it blooms in such great profusion as to make it very showy and attractive—a bed or border of it must be a brilliant object indeed on a bright, sunny morning. The single plant is of a branching, neat, slender, graceful habit, each branch bearing at the top a number of its beautiful, salver-shaped, scarlet blossoms, which, like all the other members of the flax family, open in the morning, remaining out during the day, closing up towards evening and dropping off, to be renewed next morning with dozens and hundreds of new blooms—and in this way it continues in bloom a long time—nearly throughout the summer. It is a hardy annual and of the easiest culture; may be sown under glass and transplanted a foot apart, or sown in beds where it is to remain, the plants being properly thinned out; thus, it must make a brilliant and beautiful bed. Both this and the varieties of perennial flax, *Linum perenne*, are elegant and beautiful plants, and deserve a place in every garden.

**Vines for the Decoration of Cottages.**

**THE GROUND NUT VINE.**

A tourist, riding a few miles in almost any New England city, would hardly fail to notice that a large number of the rural residences display a profusion of architectural embellishment, without wearing a cheerful, home-like look. He would pass cottage after cottage ornamented with slender porticoes, fanciful verandas, sculptured gables and deep bay windows, but situated in a pen-like looking enclosure, and surrounded with fixtures, dark and dismal; and with arbor vitae hedges whose yellow cast clearly indicated that they had been planted in ungenial soil. In each narrow yard he would notice flower beds, containing many unhealthy looking plants, and most of these beds would exhibit the same arrangement and the same multifarious specimens of the odds and ends of Nature for miles. He would remark concerning these suburban seats that they were *pretty*; he would hardly say beautiful, certainly not charming. They were not satisfying to the eye—they were designed to impart an expression of exquisite rurality, but failed. As the same tourist passed by some old-fashioned farm house, with its broad green lawns in front, shaded with green old elms; as he noticed the wood-colored porch covered with luxuriant wood-bine, the dove cote with its glittering birds, the dark orchards beyond the yard, the pond in the meadow over-hung with willows; or, as he descried some inexpensive cottage, removed from the road and half hidden from view by graceful arbors and vigorous native trees, he would ride slowly and express his satisfaction at each of these scenes of rural taste and beauty.

It is not the richness of art that gives to English cottages their picturesqueness and poetic expression, but the beauty of the grounds that surround them, and the vines that adorn them. It is not the fantastic gables, nor the latticed windows that so captivate the eye of the traveler, but the tasteful foliage that drapes them, and the

lustrous vines that embower them. Denude these cottages of these embellishments, and many of them would appear as uninviting to the eye as the mouldering tower without the classic ivy.

Louis XIV had his Versailles, and his elegant queen her embowered Triannon; but the simple charms of Triannon proved more inviting to the cultivated minds of the court, than the gorgeous pile and artificial gardens at Versailles.

We devote too much time to the cultivation of exotics, and too lightly value the vines and shrubs of our native soil. Again, we sacrifice rich foliage that lasts for a season, to gaudy flowers that last only for a brief period. The double prairie rose is a very delightful sight—for a single week—and during the remaining season it is a miserable brier, commonly wormy and lousy. Yet the prairie rose is in common use as an ornament for the veranda, while the jessamine, the wood-bine, the wistaria and the luxuriant honey-suckle are put in less conspicuous places, or their cultivation wholly neglected.

It may be cited as an evidence of improving taste in the rural art, that rustic work, which imparts to a place an expression of delightful rurality, is taking the place of images, porcelain vases, &c., that long have been conspicuous objects in almost every parterre. The perfection of beauty to which this work may be carried has been admirably illustrated in Central Park, N. Y. City, and widely copied by gentlemen of taste. Few objects are more pleasing than rustic arbors, or even rustic urns over-running with foliage.

Among the most pleasing vines for embellishment of rural seats are the honeysuckle (*Lonicera japonica* and the trumpet vine), the wood-bine, the jessamine and the American ivy. For adorning stone work, the English ivy is very rich, though it grows imperfectly in our Northern latitudes.

The wood-bine forms a massive drapery for a cottage-porch. It has a rich marine hue in summer, and it is very richly tinted in autumn after the early frosts. The Japan honey-suckle is deliciously fragrant, and it retains its dark lustrous foliage until mid-winter. Unlike many climbers, this honey-suckle, together with the trumpet vine, is not liable to be infested with insects. The feathery *clematis* known also by the names of the *virgin's bower* and the *traveler's joy*, is a pretty creeper for walls and fences; and the common hop vine may be made to add beauty to the dove cote and the martin boxes, when these are placed after the old English manner, upon poles.

The American ivy is one of the most prolific of foliage vines. The leaves when they are young are of a delicate pea-green color, but they become dark and lustrous as the season advances. They are very gorgeous after the early autumn frosts, displaying the richest tints of orange and vermillion. The ivy forms a sort of net-work for old crumbling walls, and it is indigenous to stormy places.

There is a slender vine very common in the Eastern States that is seldom used for ornamental purposes, to which we would especially invite the attention of the florist. It is called the ground nut. (*Apios tuberosa*.) Its foliage is dark, thick, and very graceful. The flowers are remarkable. They are dark purple in color and present a peculiar waxy appearance, in dense pedunculate, axillary racemes. Their odor is wonderfully sweet, and it is so powerful and inexhaustive as to fill perpetually the air. The vine entwines itself among low bushes in its native state. A florist of our acquaintance supplemented the charms of her trellises of roses by entwining these vines among the branches. Her rooms were filled with fragrance whenever the windows were thrown open during the whole of the hot season. The flowers of the ground-nut vine last for a very long period. Remember this vine during your summer rambles.—*Working Farmer*.

## The Vineyard.

### NATIVE WINES.

The magnitude of the interests that surround our grape crop will form a sufficient apology for entering upon some rather extended examinations into our native wines, as to the individuality of their character, the extent, mode and cost of their production, and the relations they do, and may be made, sustain to home consumption and a foreign market.

The entire inquiry is far too wide, and embraces points of too much importance, to be treated in a single paper. It involves not only the present condition of the viticultural interests here, but reaches to the production and consumption of distant lands.

One important mode of gaining the knowledge that is necessary to form a correct opinion is, to visit the great centres of wine production, to inquire at its great marts; and, by asking the dollar and cent questions, by discovering how demand and supply stand related—we can glean a tolerably clear view of the condition in all its bearings; for the whole business lies concentrated in this question: Does it, and will it, continue to pay?

Our native wines are put on the market in two very distinct divisions—the Eastern and Western—the dividing line being most properly the Rocky Mountains and high, barren lands that create the two grand water sheds of the country. California and New Mexico forming the one division, and the entire Eastern slope the other.

There is apt to be a feeling of jealousy in regard to the introduction of California wines into our market, but a very slight amount of reflection will change all this and put these products in their true position. We are brethren, and our interests are one, and we feel that, instead of maintaining hard, jealous, or unkindly feelings, we can, by intelligent union and co-operation, not only suit the various tastes and requirements of our people; induce the general substitution of wine for beer and spirituous drinks—but we will, by judicious combinations, go into the European markets, and insure a very large share of European patronage.

Thinking that something could be learned in this direction, we visited, in company with a few judges of the article, a few of the principal depots for native wine.

In the cellar of Crane & Letcher we found the wines of Napa Valley are making steady inroads on public taste. So much are they coming into demand that quite a number of retailers are having them on sale. Dr. Crane brought with him from California a few days ago, a sample of brandy made from the grapes of that country, that is produced from the still perfectly free from *fusil oil*. Thus, it would seem that a most important point is made in the economizing the waste of the vintage.

No summer pruning is practiced there, and the entire labor of the vineyard is covered by fifteen dollars per acre per annum. It is presumed to be well known that it is the European grape that is principally cultivated in California.

We visited the new house of the American

Wine Company, and found Mr. Cook presiding with his usual flow of good-hearted geniality and fine, sparkling wine. Catawba is still, with him, the grape of hope, and it is certainly promising finely this season. Clinton, also, takes a high place in his estimation. Sparkling wines are their *forte*, and in this they are gaining a wide reputation. It is, however, in relation to still wines that we are most anxious.

On visiting the fine and extensive cellars of the Bluffton Wine Company, we were most kindly received by Mr. Koch and his pleasant assistant. The wines tasted were excellent, carrying a perfect individuality—Norton, Herbenont and Cynthiana, being especially esteemed. These, Dr. Crane thought, stood above any Eastern wines he had ever tasted.

While all felt sorry that the superintendent did not see fit to be present, each felt under deep obligations to Mr. Koch for his gentlemanly bearing and ample information.

The cellars of Messrs. Gwyn & Gall, of Santa Fe, were also visited. The first taste from their barrels brought up the characteristic resemblance to the wines of the sister State of California. They are the product of the El Paso grape, grown on the high lands on the Rio Del Norte. They have a great alcoholic body in common with the Pacific wines and are more properly cordial and stimulating than simply refreshing. The great distance they have to travel by land will keep them high priced for some time. The grand want of that region is a railway, and that must be had; but in the face of this want the products of this glorious portion of the Union are making their mark.

We wish to see some fair, well conducted experiments, in the combination of these Eastern and Western wines, and anticipate the very best results.

We give the items of a number of inquiries into the amount of alcohol naturally in several different varieties of wine:

In Cincinnati and that region, with Catawba, it takes eight gallons of wine to produce one of proof spirit. In St. Louis, five to six gallons to one. New Mexico, four to one. California, three-and-a-half to one. We have had a gallon of proof spirit produced from eight gallons of cider, and nine to ten will pay the toll for distillation.

### THE VINE IN EUROPE.

#### GERMANY AND THE RHINE.

The general name of Rhine wines is given to a large class of white wines produced in Germany, and which are exported into all the world in enormous quantities.

A very large proportion of these wines find their way to the United States, as our enormous German population have brought with them, in addition to their taste for lager, their well-known love for the Rhine wine, which can now be had, and of fair quality, in every respectable German restaurant in this country.

This Rhine wine is the *vin ordinaire* of Germany, and the wine which is universally drunk by all classes. It is dry, rich and generous, contains but little of alcohol, and is a healthful beverage. It costs very little in Germany, and is so cheap that the importer here, after paying freight and high duty, in gold, can furnish it as cheaply, if not cheaper, than the pure native Catawba can be obtained.

Contrasted with our native white wines, they

have less bouquet, but are smoother and drier, and seem to have a finer taste and flavor, show more of care in handling; but they lack the character, the body, and many of the characteristics that make our own native dry wines appreciated, and for which they are most praised by those who have drunk sufficiently of them to acquire a taste for them.

Contrasted with the white wines of France, to my taste they are inferior. There is a richness, a delicacy, and a flavor in certain of the higher grades of the white wines of the South of France, that I have never seen equalled, and I do not believe that any white wines in the world can excel them in flavor.

#### THE HOCKS.

It is the Hocks of Germany doubtless that would be selected by the German as a test if his wines were to be compared with other wines. They are quite familiar now-a-days to most Americans who have given the subject any thought. It is quite impossible to give their names, as the number of brands that have established reputation is very great.

These Hocks are wines of great excellence, and they have been brought, by years of patient endeavor by these most careful, patient and industrious men, into as high a state of excellence as it would seem possible to attain.

The relation of the soil to the wine, which all vine-growers appreciate and recognize, seems to have been never fully investigated or explained.

The wine-press is of universal use in Germany, and the grapes are pressed in the cluster with stems and seeds, the German fancying that this is essential to add necessary astringency to the wine.

There are distinct qualities in the stems and seeds of the grape, which undoubtedly lend the wine other qualities than mere astringency.

That it does add a certain peculiarity of taste to the wine is unquestionable, but in most countries outside of Germany this is deemed objectionable.

The Germans use larger casks for fermentation, as well as for the preservation of wine, than the wine-maker of any other country of the world.

It is said "the larger the cask the better the wine," and so casks of most enormous size are used for keeping wines in Germany. The average size contains about three hundred and fifty tuns of wine, while the enormous tuns of Tubingen, Gruningen, and Konigstein, the last of which is said to have contained 3,709 hogshheads, were some of the wonders and curiosities of German wine-making of the olden time. The most extraordinary and wonderful of all these is that of

#### HEIDELBERG.

This celebrated tun merits more than a mere allusion, and I avail myself of a fine description furnished recently to the New York Times by a correspondent whose name I do not know:

Who, in the wide world, has not heard of the Heidelberg Tun, whose capacious maw can hold 300,000 bottles of wine. Some over-wise persons affect to scorn the homage paid to this Brobdignagian feat of coöperation; but sooner or later their curiosity gets the upper hand, and they too make the accustomed pilgrimage to the shrine of the idol. The length of the tun is thirty-two feet, its height at the ends twenty-two, in the middle twenty-three feet. On one side a pair of stairs leads up to a large railed platform on the top, where many a merry dance took place in the cheery days of old. Now, all is silent and damp and close. I ascended the stairs and sat down on the railing. The floor bears the marks of use.

The present tun is not the first of its line. An abundant vintage in the year of grace 1589 induced Johann Casimir, a jovial man as well as an excellent Prince, to order the construction of an immense wine cask, to be a memorial in all future ages of that joyous year. The most skillful master cooper in the land was entrusted with the work. It was completed in 1591, and filled



with the best of wine of the country. The length of this monster of casks was twenty-seven feet; more than six tons of iron were employed in the construction of the hoops alone. It was, however, not destined to corporeal immortality.—The thirty years' war numbered it among its most illustrious victims.

But in 1664, the Elector, Charles Louis, ordered the complete restoration of Heidelberg Castle, and finding the remains of the famous cask in the cellar, he resolved to build another, superior to the first. The second cask soon arose, like a phoenix, from the ashes of its unlucky predecessor, decorated with greater splendor, and rejoicing, if aught inanimate can rejoice, in increased capacity for drink. It was twenty-four feet high and thirty feet long. Alas! the French armies, to whose ferocity we owe the ruins of the Rhine, again desolated Heidelberg. The big tun escaped destruction, it is true, but it lay unused nearly half a century in the ruined castle, and was only saved from falling a victim to the dry rot by the interposition of another Elector, Charles Phillip, who in 1727 caused it to be repaired and refilled. But its heart had been broken by that long period of total abstinence, and in a little while it fulfilled the parable about putting new wine into old bottles, by quietly bursting one night, and drowning out the rats and mice with a flood of delicious liquor.

In 1751, the Elector Charles Theodore ordered the construction of a third tun, which should surpass the former ones in size and strength, and remain a lasting monument of his reign. This is the present Heidelberg Tun to which thousands of devoted votaries make pilgrimages from far and near.

Beside the gigantic tun lies a cask of the ordinary size, which is a great curiosity in its way. It is without hoops, or any other visible means of holding itself together. The master cooper who perfected this singular specimen of his art died without revealing the secret to the world, and no one has ever been able to fathom the mystery.

It is now many years since the great tun was filled with generous wine; many years since the vintage dance sent a thrill through his iron ribs. Dismal must be his dreams, condemned to involuntary tetanism of the driest kind! There was a project set on foot a few years ago to rejoice his thirsty heart with new wine again, but it fell through, and probably it will not be renewed. He has had his day, and must suffer the universal fate of earthly things. It belonged to an age of huge and gross, though hearty merriment, when oxen were roasted whole in the castle kitchen, and were served upon the royal table with immense platters of potatoes and cabbage. Royalty dines more delicately now, and prefers champagne to the quiet wine from the old-fashioned tun in the cellar.

It is common, however, to ferment the wine in smaller casks, but still much larger than those used in France, and after repeated rackings, to place them at last, when done, in these enormous casks for keeping.

It is the pride of a German wine-cellar to have these large casks.

They sometimes seem to accord rank to the cellars, according to the size of their casks, derived doubtless from the Germans, who early aided Mr. Longworth in his wine cellars, that led him to put in his vaults those large casks of the capacity of some three thousand gallons (as I remember them), and I think upwards of that figure in some instances.

It is doubtful if these large casks are adapted to our wines, and the more successful of American wine makers have latterly adopted in preference the French methods both of fermentation and keeping, and with very marked improvement in the flavor and quality of their wines, discarding the use of these large casks. A sixty-gallon cask is the usual size for keeping and shipping wines at Bordeaux, and probably one hundred

and sixty gallons is the largest cask that should be used for keeping wine here.

#### THE CULTURE.

Most American vine-growers are familiar with German methods of culture from the fact that so many Germans from the Rhine and other portions of Germany are already here, and are the most readily obtained to take charge of vineyards.

It was almost exclusively Germans that commenced the culture at the various points in this country where it has been most successful; and our growers have almost universally employed Germans in the culture in New York, Ohio and Missouri.

The soils are frequently trenched from two to three feet in depth and thoroughly under-drained. The plants are almost always obtained from cuttings, and the knife is most freely used in fall and winter pruning. This is done usually after the leaves fall in the autumn, but sometimes not until February. The summer pruning is extensive and lavish and extends not only to the laterals and long canes, but to the fruit itself if the vine seems heavily loaded, which is quite usual. The plant being smaller than our own, the pruning is different, closer and very much is cut away that would be suffered to remain here, where vines are larger and set so much further apart.

The work is mainly done by hand, women doing a large portion of the work in the vineyards. Strong and coarse manures are used in Germany, which seems strange, as in France this is thought very deleterious to the fruit and wine, of which there can be but little doubt.

The instrument in use in most of our American vineyards, and known here as a grape hoe, is an importation from Germany, and the whole surface of their vineyards are thoroughly and constantly stirred with this during the spring and early summer. Manures are carried into the vineyards in baskets, on the backs of the laborers, and so far as my observation extended, scarcely any use was made of the horse or the ox in culture, the labor of all kinds falling on the men and the women.

The willow is used for tying up the vine wherever trellises are used, and it is grown usually contiguous to the vineyards. The women do the tying up, the summer pruning, and the picking, and in many vineyards the major part of the heavier work of cultivation.

The stakes are small and short, not more than four or five feet in height, and about an inch and a half to two inches in diameter. The whole appearance of the vineyard is small, and the vine makes no spread and show as with us, but it has usually that fine rich color that indicates health and vigor.—Clark Bell, in *New York Evening Mail*, June 8.

THREE SEASONS IN EUROPEAN VINEYARDS, by W. J. Flagg: Harper & Bros., N. Y.

Through the politeness of E. P. Gray, 503 North Fourth Street, a copy of this very entertaining work is put on our table.

We are much pleased with the style of the work; it is a simple recital of the facts gleaned among the vineyards and wine-cellar of Europe, during a three years' visit. It is a clear, plain, earnest narrative, full of valuable details and impressive hints.

The writer takes strong ground in favor of the pure juice of the grape. He has no sympathy with Chaptal, Gall or Petiot, and is most enthusiastic in his hopes of obtaining pure wines at low rates.

Mr. Flagg finds that the presence of iron in the soil, is one of the best indications of its capacity for producing good wine, thus adopting views quite the opposite of those of some of our great Western Savans. In Burgundy and the Cote d'Or, there is from ten to thirteen per cent. of iron in the soil, and in Medoc from eight to nine per cent. In many places in France, Spain and Italy, the habit of summer pinching is entirely ignored.

Much valuable information is given on the use of sulphur in the treatment of grape disease (Oidium), and very excellent drawings are given of the manifestations of the disease and the implements used in its cure. The Vergnes bellows he sets above all other implements for this purpose. There are many signi-

ficant points in the efficacy of sulphur in cases of mildew, that involve important practical facts in horticulture. Sulphur and carbolic acid are direct antagonists to fungoid growth and insects. We want widely extended experiments with these agents to make us masters of the position.

### Colman's Rural World.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY NORMAN J. COLMAN  
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR, at 612 North Fifth St.  
St. Louis, Mo., at \$2 per annum, in advance.  
A FREE COPY for one year to any person sending a club of five new subscribers and Ten Dollars.

ASSOCIATE EDS.—WM. MUIR and C. W. MORTFELDT.

#### SPECIAL CONTRIBUTORS:

M. G. Kern, Francis Guilwits, Rockwell Thompson,  
A. Fendler, Carew Sanders, Mrs. E. Tupper,  
O. L. Barler, E. A. Riehl, Mrs. M. T. Daviss.

Advertising Rates—25 cents per line each insertion inside advertising columns; 35 cents per line each insertion on the last page; double price for unusual display. Sixty cents per line for special notices. Nothing inserted for less than One Dollar per issue.

### EDITOR'S TABLE.

#### ONLY ONE DOLLAR.

The RURAL WORLD will be sent from July 1st, 1869, to January 1st 1870, six months—for one dollar.

Those who desire to give this Agricultural Journal a trial can now have an opportunity at the risk of only one dollar. If every one thus trying it, don't find it worth many dollars, we shall be mistaken. Address COLMAN'S RURAL WORLD, St. Louis, Mo.

POTATOES.—E. A. Riehl & Co. send us samples of Early Rose and Early Goodrich potatoes. There is a marked difference in size and appearance in favor of the Early Rose. When we take the counsel of the "pot," we will report as to quality.

#### BOOK NOTICES.

TABLES OF FRUITS, &c., recommended by the Illinois State Horticultural Society, at the Annual Meeting at Bunker Hill, Dec. 1868.

Through the kindness of the Hon. W. C. Flagg, we are put in possession of a copy of this truly excellent set of tables.

They comprise 128 varieties of the apple, 37 pears, 41 peaches, besides other fruits. This work comes nearest to a complete illustration of pomology, in its arrangement, of any we have seen. Avoiding merely grandiloquent technicalities, it comes down to the practical facts of the several varieties, and gives a brief, but very distinct view of each. The descriptions extend over two pages: first numbering the variety, then names alphabetically arranged, districts where tried, place of origin. Peculiarities of tree—as robust, small, upright; of shoots, as slender, dark, drooping; of the plant, its leaves, hardness, productiveness: of the fruit, as season, size, shape, flavor, color, quality.

It will take much extended observation to render it complete: but it is a successful move in the direction most needed by beginners. It also gives a good view of ornamental trees, shrubs, flowers and vegetables.

It has one sad fault—the type is much too small for such a very useful work.

THE MICHIGAN FARMER and State Journal of Agriculture. R. F. Johnstone, Editor: Johnstone & Gibbons, Publishers, Detroit, Mich.

This is a new, neatly gotten-up journal, and from its present indications, will be an excellent exponent of the agriculture of the North-west. We hail every manifestation of the reading spirit among the cultivators of the soil. The more we dip into the mysteries of Nature, the more we desire to inquire further.

AUTOBIOGRAPHY of Elihu H. Shepard, formerly Professor of Languages in St. Louis College.

Through the kindness of the author we have a copy of this work. Much of earnestness and originality pervades the entire book. It is not only the history of a man, but a key to many historical facts connected with the city and State. Another most pleasing fact brought out in this narrative is this, that the "School-master" is not always a poor, ill-paid individual.—Here we have a fine instance where intelligence, learning, patient industry, and prudent forethought have met an ample reward.

Sterling worth will generally conquer all obstacles.



[Written for Colman's Rural World.]

### THE OLD, OLD HOME.

BY A SCHOOL GIRL.

I'm sitting again in the old, old home,  
And thinking of long ago;  
When I heard the patter of little feet  
As they hurried to and fro;  
And the music of voices clear and strong  
In these old halls resounding,  
To my heart it seemeth not so long  
For the echo still is sounding;  
And it seems to say  
As it dies away,  
"Though long we stray  
We shall meet some day."

Strangers have come to the old, old home;  
It shelters us now no more;  
New faces look out from the windows—  
Strange feet tread the old bare floors;  
And the music of voices that came to me then,  
Never again will come.  
The household is broken and scattered—  
They are gone from the old, old home;  
But a whisper of love  
Comes down from above,  
And sayeth, "Good cheer!  
We shall all meet here!"

### THE CHILDREN.

"What shall I do with my children? I can't manage them; they won't mind; I can't do anything with them." This is the inquiry and confession of many a parent. We answer: something is wrong in your manner of treating them. Either you scold or whip too much, or humor too much, or are too capricious with them, and are not sincere and honest in dealing with them. How came they not to mind you? You have had their training, you ought to have taught them to mind when very young. By persevering effort you ought to have turned their young feet into the right paths. Begin with infants if you would have obedient children.—Order their habits, control their actions, let them learn that you are to be relied upon, and cannot be cried, or teased, or begged out of your word. Pursue a steady course and be firm, but not wilful nor obstinate. As to whipping, it is seldom if ever needed. Scolding and fretting are still worse. Deceiving, hiring, flattering, or frightening children, is worse yet. All false stories told to children are, in the end, found out and teach children to lie.

"Come to me," said a mother in my presence to a little three year old boy just after dinner. The boy came. She took him upon her lap and began to rock him. "I don't want to go to sleep," said he. "No, no, Mamma don't want you should go to sleep; you shan't go to sleep; Mamma will keep her little boy awake. Sit still and I will rock you all nice." So, after much coaxing and lying she got him quiet, and under the lulling rockaby he soon fell asleep. A dozen times she repeated to him the lie she was putting in practice. Will not that boy repeat the lesson she taught him that day, bye-and-bye?

So children are taught falsehood too often by their parents. If parents scold and whip, the children will soon learn how, and will put it into practice. It will make them cruel and imperious. If the parent is tyrannical, the child will learn the lesson. If the parent rules only by the force of his will, enforcing his commands with a cuff and a cudgel, he must expect the children will play back their tyrannous pranks. In a word, children will catch the spirit of their parents.

They must be held in subordination by kind and steady means. They must be taught to obey; must be talked with much, in the spirit of good will, about their actions. It takes line upon line to manage children. It is sometimes not best to enforce obedience when they are angry. Call their attention to something else and to cool them off. When they are in a good spirits, then set them right about the offence.—Do not seem to observe all the children's pranks. Many things must be overlooked. It is not best to talk about their actions before them. Never let them know that you distrust your ability to govern them. Don't call them bad children. Don't speak of their faults to others. Don't under-rate them. Don't tell them that they never obey you. Don't compare them with other children disadvantageously. Don't deceive them in the least matter. Talk kindly to them of their errors, and keep talking when you can make a good impression. If they are angry, quiet their anger if possible before you attempt to reason with them. Whatever you promise them, fulfil it. Secure their confidence and give them yours. Watch their peculiarities and treat them accordingly.

### GOING ON A FARM.

COL. N. J. COLMAN: I am one of the poor alluded to in a former issue, who starve in the large cities; but I came to the conclusion that I would go West and get a farm; so, in November '68, I packed up my family and household goods and came to Missouri. Getting a farm has been an up-hill business so far; but, as I have a love for the business—which is alluded to in the article quoted above, as one of the requisites of success—I have kept the object in view, and I thank God, who orders all our circumstances, that I now have a prospect of being on a farm next spring!

The plan suggested in your paper by another correspondent, of building farm houses in pieces, according as a man's means increase, commencing with a settled plan for adding to the original *Home*, without destroying any part which has once been substantially built—is, I think, a most excellent one.

I am not an architect, nor am I a member of any of the building professions; but I think I possess a fair share of common sense and of the bump of constructiveness, and, in view of a very probable necessity, I intend to make for myself a plan or plans for a house, to be built in the manner suggested; and, if you think you could make use of them for the benefit of your subscribers, I shall be pleased to send you a copy of them. H. N. S., Jefferson City, Mo.

Friendship is the sweet flower that graces our rugged lives, hidden though they be under many a lowering cloud.

### A BACKWOODS ADVENTURE.

A Virginia banker, who was the chairman of a noted infidel club, was once traveling through Kentucky, having with him bank bills to the amount of \$25,000. When he came to a lonely forest, where robbers and murders were said to be frequent, he was soon lost, through taking the wrong road. The darkness of the night came quickly over him, and how to escape from the threatened danger, he knew not. In his alarm he suddenly espied in the distance a dim light, and, urging his horse onward, he at length came to a wretched looking cabin. He knocked; the door was opened by a woman who said that her husband was out hunting, but would return, and she was sure he would cheerfully give him shelter for the night. The gentleman put up his horse and entered the cabin, but with feelings that can better be imagined than described. Here he was with a large sum of money, and perhaps in the house of the robbers whose name was a terror to the country.

In a short time the man of the house returned. He had on a deerskin shirt, a bearskin cap, and seemed much fatigued, and in no talkative mood. All this boded the infidel no good. He felt for his pistols in his pockets, and placed them so as to be ready for instant use. The man asked the stranger to retire to bed, but he declined, saying he would sit up by the fire all night. The man urged, but the more he urged, the more the infidel was alarmed. He felt assured that this was his last night on earth, but he determined to sell his life as dearly as he could. His infidel principles gave him no comfort. His fear grew into a perfect agony. What was to be done?

At length the backwoodsman arose, and reaching to the wooden shelf, took down an old book and said:

"Well, stranger, if you won't go to bed, I will; but it is always my custom to read a chapter of the Holy Scriptures before I go to bed."

What a change did these words produce! Alarm was at once removed from this skeptic's mind. Though avowing himself an infidel, he had now more confidence in the Bible. He felt safe. He felt that a man who kept an old Bible in his house, and read it, and bent his knees in prayer, was no robber or murderer. He listened to the simple prayer of the good man, and at once dismissed his fears, and laid down in that cabin and slept as calmly as he did under his father's roof. From that night he ceased to revile the good old Bible. He became a sincere Christian, and often related the story of his eventful journey, to prove the folly of infidelity.—*Ex.*

### Some Mother's Child.

BY FRANCES L. KEELER.

At home or away, in the alley or street,  
Wherever I chance in this wide world to meet  
A girl that is thoughtless, or a boy that is wild,  
My heart echoes softly, "'Tis some mother's child."

And when I see those o'er whom long years have rolled,  
Whose hearts have grown hardened, whose spirits are cold,

Be it woman all fallen, or man all defiled,  
A voice whispers sadly, "Ah! some mother's child."

No matter how far from the right she hath strayed;  
No matter what inroads dishonor hath made;  
No matter what element cankered the pearl—  
Though tarnished and sullied, she is some mother's girl.

No matter how wayward his footsteps have been;  
No matter how deep he is sunken in sin;  
No matter how low is his standard of joy—  
Though guilty and loathsome, he is some mother's boy.

That head hath been pillowed on tenderest breast;  
That form hath been wept o'er, those lips have been pressed;

That soul hath been prayed for in tones sweet and mild;  
For her sake deal gently with some mother's child.

—Phren. Journal.

Political economy ought to have for its object much less the abstract production of wealth, than its equitable distribution.



## THE COCOA-NUT TREE.

Among all the trees which are nurtured in Southern India, the palms are among the most beautiful and useful. First among these stands the cocoa-nut palm. The traveler, as he sees it standing singly or in clusters, admires its graceful leaves, or rejoices in its shade. The native of India supplies from it many of his daily wants, or finds in its products a valuable article of trade.

Growing in a sandy soil, the cocoa-nut tree sends its roots far down into the earth, drawing nourishment there from hidden springs. From the surface of the ground the tall, straight trunk rises to the height of forty or even eighty feet. It throws out no branches, but around the summit of the trunk is clustered a circle of graceful leaves.—These leaves (about 12 or 15 in number), are each about 15 feet in length. A strong stem forms the centre of the leaf, on each side of which are arranged long, narrow leaflets. Their color is a dark, glossy green. Their gracefulness, when in motion, is likened to the waving of vast ostrich plumes. The older and lower leaves fall off as new ones shoot forth from the summit of the trunk, each leaving a ridge to mark where once it grew. The blossoms appear at intervals of a very few weeks; and one may see at once, on the same tree—the flower, the young nut (green and small), and the ripe fruit.

Almost every part of the cocoa-nut tree is of use to the Hindoo. Its trunk he uses for his water trough, canoe, or hut. With its leaves, he thatches the roof of his cabin or covers his floor. He plait from them mats, fish-bags and baskets. The long, tough stalk of the leaf serves for an oar—or he uses it for fuel. The husk of the ripe nut, when soaked, is separated into fibres, which furnish thread and twine, nets and ropes. The kernel, when ripe, becomes valuable in trade. From it are made many kinds of oil, some of which are used for lights, for cooking, or for anointing the person. The hard shell of the nut may be polished and cut to serve as a cup, ladle or spoon; or it may be used like the leaf stalk for fuel. The sap of the tree, when boiled down, gives sugar; when allowed to ferment, it becomes strong drink called toddy. It is procured by cutting off the end of the stalk on which the flower bud grows, and attaching to it an earthen jar, into which the liquid distils, drop by drop. Those who gather the fruit and sap are a people called Shanars.

As early as 4 o'clock in the morning, the



Shanar and his wife commence their work.—While she kindles a fire at the foot of the tree, he prepares to mount them. A band of strong cloth is passed around his body and the trunk of the tree. His ankles are tied together by a strong rope. At his girdle he carries the earthen jar into which the sap must run. Placing his feet against the trunk of the tree, and leaning back upon his band of cloth, he begins to ascend the trunk. The ridges left by the leaves which have fallen off, assist his progress. He is at home among the leaves at the top, and readily adjusts his jar to the flower stem, which he cuts, or brings down with him the pot which has been filled since the day before. The sap thus procured he gives to his wife, who boils it down until it becomes a syrup, and when cool it forms a coarse sort of sugar.

The Shanars worship devils, and offer sacrifices to them. Of late, however, they have been brought to listen to the Gospel. Whole villages have embraced in name, at least, the Christian religion. Their temples have been given to the use of Christian teachers. Schools have been set up for their sons and daughters. The missionary finds a ready welcome.

**DEODORIZER.**—The inquiry is often made by farmers, brewers, beef and pork packers, etc., regarding the best method of deodorizing and cleansing old cider and beer barrels, musty cans, bottles, etc. Chemistry furnishes an agent in the permanganate of potassa which fully meets this want. A pint of the permanganate turned into the most musty, filthy cider or beer casks and rinsed about a few moments will entirely decompose all fungoid growths and fermenting matter, and render the cask as sweet as those that are new. The deodorizing, disinfecting power of the permanganate, holding, as it does, five equivalents of oxygen, is wonderful; it will even deodorize carbolic acid. The only way to remove immediately the odor of carbolic acid from the hands, is to immerse them in the liquid permanganate.

The education of life lays hold on men, and is more powerful than that of their teachers.

We should consider each night as the tomb of the departed day, and, seriously leaning over it, read the inscription written by conscience, of its character and exit.

**MEDICAL PROPERTIES OF CELERY.**—A correspondent of the "Farmer" says: "I have known many men, and women too, who, from various causes, had become so much affected with nervousness, that when they stretched out their hands they shook like aspen leaves on windy days—and by a daily moderate use of the blanched foot stalks of celery leaves as a salad, they became as strong and steady in limbs as other people."

"I have known others so very nervous that the least annoyance put them in a state of agitation, and they were almost in constant perplexity and fear, who were also effectually cured by a daily moderate use of blanched celery as a salad at meal times. I have known others cured by using celery for palpitation of the heart. Everybody engaged in labor weakening to the nerves should use celery daily in season, and onions in its stead when not in season."

A lady asked a noted doctor if he did not think the small bonnets that the ladies wore had a tendency to produce congestion of the brain. "Oh, no," he replied, "ladies that have brains don't wear them."

It is our hearts and lives that make nature beautiful to us, or the reverse; our hearts and lives that make us rightly feel its influence.

## THE OREGON FARMER.

We clip the following, from the pen of Dr. E. Eliot, of St. Louis, from one of a series of letters in the *Democrat*. This is the spirit we want to go out into the world. Well may the question be proposed to thousands in the cities who are actually suffering: "Why stand ye here all the day idle?"

"One object of our ride was, to visit a genuine specimen of American Western farmer life, whose name I should like to give. I venture to give his history, because, by so doing, the example which he has set may become tangible and of practical use. I have seldom witnessed a better proof of the opportunities offered by the West, to every man who prefers working to grumbling."

"After having failed in business, in Wisconsin I believe, he came to Oregon, by a four months' overland journey, nine years ago, without means of any kind to start with. He took a farm on shares, six hundred acres, partly improved, with a few head of cattle, and began to make butter for the Portland market. At the end of three years what he had earned went to pay old debts. He then took a new start, and having soon become satisfied of the profitability of his work, he purchased the farm on credit, and began to pay for it by instalments. With his two boys and a jewel of a wife, he has done all the work, and for several years has made four thousand pounds of butter, being an annual average of two hundred pounds from each cow, which has regularly brought fifty cents per pound."

"He has already paid for his farm, which is now tolerably well stocked, and is living in comfortable independence. His two sons are well married and live with him, their wives following in the footsteps of their mother; and a younger daughter, thirteen years old, is coming up in the same life of industry. A happier or more prosperous family you would not wish to see. When we drove up to his gate, or rather bars—for he has had no time for carpenter work—he came out to meet us, with sleeves rolled up to the arm-pit, looking enough like Robert Collyer to be his first cousin, and with the same beaming look of good-natured intelligence. He welcomed us with the dignity of a gentleman, took us directly up to see his cheese making, which was at a point where he could not leave it. One of his daughters (a six weeks' bride,) was helping him, and welcomed us with a bright smile, making as pretty and graceful a picture, as she stood at the cheese press, as an artist could devise. When we had looked through the store-room and admired the long rows of rich looking cheese, he took us to the house, and introducing us to his wife, left our ladies with her while he went with us to see his pastures, horses and cattle, and other matters of farm interest. He showed us bottom land on which the best quality of wild grass grows, costing nothing but the cutting to make all the hay he wants for the short winter's use. He pointed out the fields from which he had raised sixty bushels of wheat, and one hundred and ten bushels of oats per acre, which is a large but not unusual crop in Oregon, though thirty-five bushels of wheat would be the average yield. His farm is not in what an Eastern man would call good condition, and everything looked hurried and unfinished, but the bountiful soil and climate had made everything thrive. The stock was as sleek and fat as good feed could make them, but they take care of themselves the year through with some short occasional exceptions, at the most for a month or two, in hard winters. "Now, what he has done any man may do, who has industry and perseverance and a good wife. He needs all three, and the last most—for, without that, the two other requisites soon give out or are of no avail. But, the valley of the Willamette has thousands of acres of as

good land, and with as good opportunities, waiting for occupants to come in and possess; while in the crowded cities there are thousands of half-starving, discontented people; young men with young families, who are spending their lives without useful result to themselves or anybody else. Such men as Andrew Jackson Dufour are the founders of the State. Monuments should be erected to them—not to the politicians—and their names should be held in honor everywhere. He is now busily engaged in collecting information about the agricultural resources of Oregon, and promised to send me a full report as soon as it is printed. When he came Westward, he had but little knowledge of farming, and has gained practical information, together with scientific, as he has gone along. May success follow him."

## DOMESTIC DEPARTMENT.

**PARISIAN COFFEE.**—This is made by leaching. Many prefer it to any other mode. It is very easily made, and requires nothing to settle it. Any common coffee-pot will answer the purpose, with a strainer formed to fit the top. It is made in form, like a cup with a fine strainer made by piercing the bottom full of small holes very fine, and above that another not as fine, on which the ground coffee is laid. Pour on boiling water, using the same quantity as in other modes, and cover it close; when the water is all drained through, which will be in ten minutes or less, it is ready for the table. Some have biggins made in the French mode, but the other answers the same purpose, and is equally good. It should stand near the fire while cooking. It will leave the dregs tasteless.

**THE COMMON METHOD.**—Is as follows: A general rule. Allow one tablespoonful to a person, of ground coffee. Have your coffee-pot free of old dregs, and well rinsed. Old grounds spoil the taste. Wet your ground coffee with cold water, and add a piece of fish skin as big as a shilling; or a piece of porkrind, or stir in a part of an egg, not more than a spoonful, as more prevents the strength of the coffee from extracting. It forms a mass when a whole egg is used, and cooks around the coffee, so that about half the strength is lost. Pour on boiling water and let it boil ten or fifteen minutes; pour out a cupful and pour it back to clear the spout, if you do not use an urn. Take it from the coals, and let it settle a few moments, before sending it to the table. Have rich, sweet cream, or boiled milk, with the yolk of an egg stirred into it, (or it will do without), and good sugar, and this mode of preparation will be equally as good as French coffee.

Great care is necessary in roasting it; unevenly, or over-roasted, will spoil it; and if it is not sufficiently brown, it will be insipid and wanting in flavor. There is also a great difference in the kinds of coffee. Some is better flavored than others. The green and small is generally best.

To have coffee very good, it should be browned just before it is made, though this is an inconvenience.—Pick out the stones and bad grains, and lay in a dripping pan, or tin, a layer to dry. Set it in an oven after baking, or under a stove a few hours, and then put in a spider on hot coals, and stir it constantly until the color of rosewood, or black walnut; stir in a small piece of butter, and put up, and cover it immediately, as it evaporates fast while hot. Never grind until just before using.

**CHOCOLATE.**—To a quart of water, allow three spoonfuls of scraped chocolate. Let it boil fifteen or twenty minutes, and stir while boiling. Pour in rich cream or milk, and let it boil up. Some like nutmeg grated over a cup, and I think it improves the flavor.

**TEA.**—If green tea is good, it will look green when poured into the cups. Black tea should have a fragrant flowery smell. Allow one teaspoonful to a person, and one besides. Have the water boiling, scald the tea-pot, and put in the tea as soon as possible; cover it, and let it draw about five minutes; old Hyson requires longer. Black tea should boil ten minutes. Have sweet cream and loaf sugar, or the best common, crushed. There should be but a small quantity of water used to draw the tea, and it should be filled up afterwards. Black tea is healthier than green. Mixed with the other kinds half and half, is a good practice.

**COCOA.**—This is similar to chocolate; but is more delicate. It is much used by those who cannot drink coffee and tea.

The directions for making come with the article on the wrapper.

**CHARLOTTE DE Russe.**—Take six eggs to a pint of milk; sugar to sweeten it; strain into it an ounce of dissolved isinglass; when baked let it cool, make a

whip and mix with the custard, cool it in forms. Lay in the bottom of the dish thin slices of sponge cake alternately, with jelly around the dish.

**TRANSPARENT LEMON JELLY.**—Pare two dozen as thin as possible. Put eight lemons with the rinds into hot, not boiling water; cover it three or four hours. Rub some loaf sugar on the rinds before peeling, to extract the flavor, put in a china dish with a pound and a half of fine sugar, then add the water and three quarts of boiling milk; mix and pour through a jelly bag until clear.

**A VALUABLE SECRET.**—The unpleasant odor produced by respiration is the source of vexation to persons who are subject to it. Procure some compound spirits of ammonia, and place about two tablespoonfuls in a basin of water. Washing the face, hands, and arms with this, leaves the skin as clean, neat and fresh as one could wish. The wash is perfectly harmless, and very cheap. It is recommended on the authority of an experienced physician, and it ought to be tried, at least, by all those whose persons are so offensive in this respect.

## Henry Ward Beecher on Clothes Wringers.

After a constant use of the UNIVERSAL CLOTHES WRINGER for more than four years in my family, I am authorized by the "powers that be" to give it the most unqualified praise, and to pronounce it an indispensable part of the machinery of housekeeping.

## ST. LOUIS GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE RURAL WORLD AND VALLEY FARMER, St. Louis, July 3, 1869.

The importance of agricultural success or failure, especially of the present wheat crop, in the affairs of commerce, is very clearly discernible at the present time, if one will only notice how incessantly the local and political press descant on every item concerning the incoming crops. Just the relation this wheat crop sustains to every county in our State, it is impossible for us to ascertain or give even approximately, but that the crop of any one county in any State should be estimated at a million bushels, seems almost incredible; yet such is the case with several counties opposite St. Louis in Illinois, and others in Missouri, among these Lafayette.

It must be obvious even to the most superficial observer, that the money to be obtained for this crop, should it do well, will have to do duty in many directions; it will pay arrearages at the stores and shops; will pay for newly bought implements and newly contemplated improvements in buildings and fences, and gradually find its way into very many pockets. Thus it should be. Money is of use only for what we can obtain with it, and as a commodity of representative values. Money itself is not good to eat, drink or wear, but it will purchase the wherewithal for all of these. We think it best used to pay honest debts, both to God and man.

There seems to be a general suspension of operations in produce, as far as farmers are concerned. To those who have good, old grain of any sort, and who value our advice, we say "hold on." The markets are too unsettled for any extensive operations, and everybody wants to know how the crops are going to turn out. The wheat crop is large and abundant and No. 1 as to quality, but it is not yet secure; another week of favorable or unfavorable weather will tell the story as to winter wheat: about half of which is cut and in the shock at this present writing, Saturday, July 3d, P.M. Spring wheat promises large, but is yet in many dangers; nothing can be said of it at present, except that "it is very uncertain."

Corn is backward and foul, only exceptional fields are very promising. Barley and oats promise more than an average crop. Hemp looks well. Tobacco is yet too backward to venture an opinion.

The experiment of keeping spring wheat in a New Orleans elevator during warm weather, is pronounced a success. Thirty-four thousand bushels have recently been sold from it to European buyers, in good condition, perfectly sound and sweet, at an advance to the company of seven cents per bushel. Thus another bug-bear in the way of the St. Louis grain movement has received a quietus. Let that be buried forever.

**FLOUR.**—Sales of Spring xx at \$5 75; fall do \$5 85 to \$6 50; xxx \$7 @ 7 50; choice \$8 @ 9 25.

**RYE FLOUR.**—Dull. Choice city sold for \$6 25.

**WHEAT.**—Sales Spring, common \$1 15; No 2 at \$1 17; Club \$1 20; Winter, choice blue stem \$1 40; New, red and white (damp) \$1 25; fancy \$1 50.

**CORN.**—Mixed, choice at 80c; yellow, sound 83c; white 85 @ 93c.

**OATS.**—Mixed at 65c; white 66 @ 67c.

**RYE.**—Choice white \$1 05.

**BARLEY.**—Minnesota spring \$1 25.

**HAY.**—Prime \$18; choice \$26.

**TOBACCO.**—We quote (per 100 lbs): Stems (none offered) 90c @ \$1 50; scraps \$1 80 @ 3 50; inferior and common lugs \$4 @ \$5; factory lugs \$5 @ 5 75; Planters' lugs \$6 @ 7 75; common leaf \$8 @ \$9; medium leaf \$9 25 @ \$10; medium bright old leaf \$15 @ \$25; black wrappers \$10 @ \$14; bright new Kentucky leaf \$25 @ \$50; bright Virginia do \$25 @ \$60.

**WOOL.**—Unwashed, fine and heavy 25 @ 28c; medium 31 @ 34c; delaine 36 @ 38c. Combing, 36 @ 36c to 38 @ 40c for mixed and choice. Fleece-washed—34 @ 36c to 38 @ 40c. Tub-washed and picked—inferior and low 48 @ 49c; fair to medium and choice 50 @ 52c to 52 @ 53c. Burry sold at 5 @ 10c lower than foregoing. Saturday, active and firm. Sales 4 sks unwashed at 28c; 3 do at 30c; 4 fleece at 34c.

**POTATOES.**—Old Peachblows, 35c; new, early sorts \$1.50 @ \$1 75.

**ONIONS.**—\$5 @ 5 75 @ bbl.

**BUTTER.**—Prime yellow, 25 @ 26c; choice dairy, 27 @ 28c.

**EGGS.**—14 @ 16c, s.c. and rec.

**HIDES.**—10 @ 11c for green salt; 19c, dry; 22 @ 23c, dry flint.

**GREEN FRUIT.**—Cherries and apples in large supply. Dewberries active. Currants scarce. Black raspberries, 20 @ 35 @ gal.; red, 75c @ \$1 25; dewberries, 50 @ 60; currants, \$3 @ 3 50 @ bush; cherries, \$1 @ 2 00; gooseberries, \$2.50 @ 3 00 @ bbl; apples, \$2 50 @ 4 50; pears (1-3 bushel box) \$2 50 @ 3 00; peaches, do., \$2 @ 3 00; tomatoes, \$5 @ 8 00 @ bush; cucumbers, 50 @ 70c; squashes, 75c @ \$1.

## St. Louis Live Stock Market.

Good to extra prime shipping beeves \$6 50 @ 7 50; first class butchers' stock \$6 @ \$7.

**HOGS.**—Extra to choice \$8 50 @ \$9.

**SHEEP.**—Choice mutton \$4 50 @ 5 50; choice lambs \$3 @ \$4; common \$1 to \$1 50.

## Missouri and Western Farm Register.

Quarterly—April number now ready—describes every county in Missouri, and improved farms for sale in Missouri, Kansas, Illinois and Iowa, giving the location, amount and kind of improvements on each, the price and terms, and the name and address of the owner, or person offering to sell. Every one desiring a farm in the West, should have it; and every one having a farm for sale should advertise in it. Price per copy, 50 cents. No yearly terms. Price for advertising farms—full description, as above—each insertion 50 cents. A copy is sent to each advertiser. Descriptions for the next "Register" should be sent before June 15th. J. H. PARSONS & CO., Publishers, 319 Chesnut St., St. Louis, Mo. may 15-lam

## WANTED—AGENTS—For Professor Parson's

## LAW OF BUSINESS,

With full directions and forms for all transactions in every State of the Union. By THEOPHILUS PARSONS, LL. D., Professor of Law in Harvard University, and author of many Law Books.

A NEW BOOK FOR EVERYBODY. Explaining the rights, duties and obligations of all the relations of life, as well as every kind of contract and legal obligation.

A correct, economical and safe counselor and adviser. Indispensable to all who would know their rights and duties, and possess the means of transacting unaided their own business.

So plain, full, accurate and complete, that no person can afford to be without it. Embodying in popular form the results of the labor and study of the most popular and successful writer of law books in the country. Exclusive territory and no competition.

Send for our descriptive circular and testimonials. Address NATIONAL PUBLISHING CO., 178 Elm St., Cincinnati, O. jyl0-2t

## EVERYBODY

Wanting a Sewing Machine of ANY KIND, at any price, call on or address us. AGENTS WANTED, to sell the FOLSOM Sewing Machine; a \$25 "Lock Stitch" machine, an \$18 machine, &c. Agents make \$200 per month. W. CLARE ANDERSON & CO., jyl0-2t St. Louis, Mo.

## Merchants, Farmers, Me-

chanics, Women who have Families, and Women who support themselves or families, will do well to address us for important information. CARLOS & CO., box 2428, jyl0-2t St. Louis, Mo.



**LISTEN TO THE MOCKING BIRD.**—The Prairie Whistle and Animal Imitator can be used by a child. It is made to imitate the songs of every bird, the neigh of a horse, the bray of an ass, the grunt of a hog; birds, beasts, and snakes are enchanted and entranced by it. Is used by Dan Bryant, Charley White, and all the Minstrels and Warblers. Ventriloquism can be learned in three days by its aid. Sent anywhere upon receipt of 25 cts.; three for 50 cts.; \$1.25 per doz. jy10-2t T. W. VALENTINE, Box 372, Jersey City, N. J.

**ANTED, AGENTS** to canvas for the American Chopping Machine Co.—The best opening ever offered to Agents for making money. For Circulars, giving cut of Machine, terms, and full particulars, call on, or address, at once D. A. NEWTON & Co., 126 Washington St., Chicago, Illinois. jy3-4t

## BANNER MILLS.

1308 and 1310 Franklin Avenue.

PRICE LIST.

Banner Mills XXXX, per barrel,	\$ 9 50
Freudenau's XXXX, per barrel,	8 50
Freudenau's Extra, per barrel,	7 50
Banner Mills extra per barrel,	6 50
Planters' XXXX, per barrel,	5 50
Rye flour per barrel,	8 00
Oat meal, fine, medium and coarse, per barrel,	14 00
Cracked wheat per barrel,	9 00
Graham flour per barrel,	9 50
Pearl barley per pound,	12 1/2
Hominy per barrel,	6 50
Corn grits per barrel,	6 50
Cornmeal, granulated, per barrel,	3 25
Ground up corn, for feed, per 100 lbs.,	1 40
Bran, for feed, per 100 lbs.,	90
Shipstuf, for feed, per 100 lbs.,	1 25
Wheat screenings, for feed, per 100 lbs.,	1 00

Sold and delivered in quantities to suit consumers.  
WM. FREUDENAU.

## Turkish Baths.

**Prof. Wm. Roberson's**  
**TONSORIAL PALACE,**  
410 Market Street, opposite Court House,  
ST. LOUIS, MO.

Also, Proprietor of the Celebrated  
**TURKISH BATHS.**  
If you wish to enjoy a rare luxury; if you wish to be cleaner than you ever were before; if you wish to have a healthy, active, beautiful skin; if you wish to purify your blood; if you wish to rid yourself of colds, rheumatism, neuralgia, etc.; if you wish to preserve your health; if you wish to gratify your curiosity:

**Try a Turkish Bath!**  
You will be sure to like it and to come again.  
410 Market Street, St. Louis, Mo.

## CHAMPION WEEDER AND HORSE HOE CULTIVATOR.

PATENTED FEB. 1868.  
This implement combines all the advantages of its predecessors. Patented and manufactured by a practical machinist and farmer. Made of the very best material, under the supervision of the inventor, at the low price of \$15 for No. 1, and \$7 for No. 3. We confidently recommend it as an invaluable implement for the farm, vineyard, nursery, small fruit plantation and garden. It is so constructed that it runs steady, can be widened from ten inches to three feet, so as to clean out a row every furrow; can be regulated from one inch to any depth desired. Handles are arranged so as to be adjusted to the height of the driver. Any boy that can guide a horse, can do good work. These implements combine so many practical points, that nothing yet in the market can compete successfully with them. Made at the Saint Louis Agricultural Works of UDE & GRIMM; where are made all grades of IMPROVED STEEL PLOWS.

## Atwood's National Gang Plow,

PATENTED 1865.  
Pronounced by those using them as superior to all of this kind of implement yet out.  
**GEO. M. WYETH,**  
No. 1511 CARR STREET,  
Sole Agent for Manufacturers and Territorial Rights.  
For sale by the Principal Agricultural Implement Dealers.

## FRUIT FARM AT AUCTION.

On Tuesday, the 27th day of July next, my fruit farm of 300 acres of land, half a mile from Cuba station on the S. W. Pacific R. R., will be sold at auction to the highest bidder. Terms—one-third down; balance, in one and two years with ten per cent. interest. There is a good, new framed house of 6 rooms, well finished, with cellar, framed store-room, wood-house and stable, with log barn, granary and sheds. There are about 120 acres improved, consisting largely of meadow and fruit. Apples, 1500 trees, mostly in bearing; peaches, 400; pears, 160; plums, 50; apricots, 40; cherries, 30; quince, 50; nectarine, 10; with currants, gooseberries, Lawton blackberries in abundance; three-fourths of an acre of grapes; evergreens and ornamental trees, shrubbery, &c. Most of the timber land is fenced in a "wood pasture." The place is well adapted to fruit and stock. Possession of the house and buildings will be given immediately, and of the farm as soon as the crops can be taken off. As the county seat is expected to be located near the station, a few 10 acre lots adjoining may be offered for sale at the same time. The locality is noted for health, and as well adapted to fruit culture as any in this State.  
je26-5t B. SMITH, Cuba, Crawford Co., Mo.

## Chester White and Suffolk Pigs.

POULTRY—Imported and Premium Fowls for sale. Send stamp for beautiful illustrated circular.

THOS. B. SMITH, Box 9, Stony Brook, Long Island.

## FIRE! FIRE!! FIRE!!!

### The New Babcock Patent Fire Extinguisher,



By a simple process generates carbonic acid gas, and throws it 40 to 50 feet on to fire, extinguishing it in a moment, even if composed of the most combustible materials.—Its control over oils and chemicals is complete. A boy can work it; it never gets out of order, and is perfectly harmless. Every Farmer should have one—for if his house or barn should take fire, he can put it out with this in a few minutes.

Send for Circular,  
OR CALL AND EXAMINE.

## The Great Western Fire Extinguisher Co., 525 Washington Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

JOHN S. McCUNE, President.  
LOGAN D. DAMERON, Vice-President.  
H. M. BLOSSOM, Secretary.

## BALLOU'S MONTHLY.

### CHEAPEST MAGAZINE IN THE WORLD.

ONE HUNDRED PAGES of choice and entertaining STORIES, ADVENTURES, SERIALS, POEMS, and FINE ILLUSTRATIONS in every number, making TWELVE HUNDRED PAGES EACH YEAR, For the low price of Fifteen Cents, or ONE DOLLAR AND FIFTY CENTS a year.

Sold by all Newsdealers, or sent one year by the Publishers upon receipt of \$1.50; or seven copies for \$9.00: 13 copies, \$15.00. A specimen sent upon receipt of 10 cents. Address,

ELLIOTT, THOMES & TALBOT, Boston, Mass.

## EMPLOYMENT THAT PAYS.

For particulars, address S. M. SPENCER & Co., Brattleboro, Vt.

## MUSKET SHOT GUNS WARRANTED

To shoot close and kill 60 yards. Price, \$2.50. Wanted—Army Guns and Revolvers. Send stamp for price list. Shot Guns, Revolvers, to JOHN-STON'S GUN WORKS, Pittsburgh, Pa.

\$9 A DAY for all. Address, A. J. FULLAM, N. Y.

**DOLLAR SALE**—We give 100 yards Muslin for a 100 Club; 20 Watches and 10 Poplin Dress Patterns in every 100 slips. Send 50 cents for slips describing 15 articles. Circulars free. Agents wanted. ALLEN, EARL & Co., 24 Chauncey Street, Boston, Mass.

## NOW IS THE TIME TO SUBSCRIBE

## NEW YORK WEEKLY,

THE PEOPLE'S FAVORITE JOURNAL.

## The MOST INTERESTING STORIES

Are always to be found in the

## NEW YORK WEEKLY.

## At present there are FOUR GREAT STORIES

Running through its columns; and at least One Story is begun Every Month.

New subscribers are thus sure of having the commencement of a new continued story, no matter when they subscribe for the

## NEW YORK WEEKLY.

Each number of the NEW YORK WEEKLY contains several Beautiful Illustrations, Double the Amount of Reading Matter of any Paper of its class, and the Sketches, Short Stories, Fables, etc., are by the ablest writers of America and Europe. The

## NEW YORK WEEKLY

does not confine its usefulness to amusement, but publishes a great quantity of really instructive Matter in the most condensed form. The

## N. Y. Weekly Departments

have attained a high reputation for their brevity, excellence, and correctness.

The PLEASANT PARAGRAPHS are made up of the concentrated wit and humor of many minds.

The KNOWLEDGE BOX is confined to useful information on all manner of subjects.

The NEWS ITEMS give in the fewest words the most notable doings all over the world.

The GOSSIP WITH CORRESPONDENTS contains answers to inquiries upon all imaginable subjects.

## AN UNRIVALLED Literary PAPER

IS THE

## NEW YORK WEEKLY.

Each issue contains from EIGHT to TEN STORIES and SKETCHES, and HALF A DOZEN POEMS, in ADDITION to the FOUR SERIAL STORIES and the VARIED DEPARTMENTS.

The Terms to Subscribers:

ONE YEAR—single copy, Three Dollars.

Four copies (\$2.50 each), Ten Dollars.

Eight copies, Twenty Dollars.

Those sending \$20 for a Club of Eight, all sent at one time, will be entitled to a copy FREE. Getters-up of Clubs can afterwards add single copies at \$2.50 each.

STREET & SMITH, Proprietors, No. 55 Fulton Street, New York.

## \$10.00 PER DAY GUARANTEED.

Agents to sell the HOME SHUTTLE SEWING MACHINE. It makes the LOCK STITCH, ALIKE ON BOTH SIDES, has the under-feed, and is equal in every respect to any Sewing Machine ever invented. Price \$25. Warranted for 5 years. Send for Circular Address, JOHNSON, CLARK & Co., Boston, Mass., Pittsburgh, Pa., or St. Louis, Mo.

## \$3,500 PER YEAR to sell "Wonder of the World."

J. C. TILTON, Pittsburgh, Pa.

## \$20 A DAY to Male and Female

Agents, to introduce the BUCKEYE \$20 SHUTTLE SEWING MACHINES. Stitch alike on both sides, and is the only LICENSED SHUTTLE MACHINE in the market sold for less than \$40. All others are infringements, and the seller and user are liable to prosecution and imprisonment. Full particulars free. Address, W. A. HENDERSON & CO. Cleveland, Ohio.

## MONTHLY NOVELETTE.

SPLENDIDLY ILLUSTRATED.

The most attractive series of NOVELS ever collected by one publisher. They embrace Twenty of SYLVANUS CONN, JR.'s most thrilling Novels, also Ten by Dr. J. H. ROBINSON, together with the choicest productions of DURIVAGE, LIEUT. MURRAY, Dr. J. B. WILLIAMS, Mrs. GERRY, etc. etc., each being complete in one number. A new Novelette is issued every month, and each book contains, besides the finely-illustrated Novel, from three to five short stories and poems by best magazine writers.

Sold by all Newsdealers, or sent by mail, post-paid, upon receipt of 20 cents each—6 copies, \$1.00, or to subscribers at \$2.00 per year; 4 copies, \$6.00.

Address, ELLIOTT, THOMES & TALBOT, Boston, Mass.

## A CARD.

A record of the watches produced at the Waltham Manufactory may be not improperly prefaced with a brief mention of the considerations which induce us to press them upon the attention of intelligent watch buyers.

Fifteen years' successful experience justifies us in claiming for the Waltham Watches peculiarities of excellence which place them above all foreign rivalry. The system which governs their construction is their most obvious source of merit. The substitution of machinery for hand labor has been followed not only by greater simplicity, but by a precision in detail, and accuracy and uniformity in their time-keeping qualities, which by the old methods of manufacture are unattainable.

The application of machinery to watch-making has, in fact, wrought a revolution in the main features of the business. In conjunction with enlarged power of production, it has enabled us to secure the smoothness and certainty of movement which proceed from the perfect adaptation of every piece to its place. Instead of a feeble, sluggish, variable action, the balance, even under the pressure of the lightest main-spring, vibrates with a wide and free motion. The several grades of watches have more than a general resemblance each to its pattern; they are perfect in their uniformity, and may be bought and sold with entire confidence as to the qualities we assign to them.

These general claims to superiority are no longer contested. An English watchmaker, in a recent lecture before the Horological Institute of London, describing the result of two months' close observation at the various manufactories in the United States, remarks in reference to Waltham: "On leaving the factory, I felt that the manufacture of watches on the old plan was gone." Other foreign makers, some of them eminent, have publicly borne the same testimony. They admit the results aimed at in Europe by slow and costly processes are here realized with greater certainty, with an almost absolute uniformity, and at a cost which more than compensates for the difference between manual labor in the Old World and the New.

But we assert for the Waltham Watches more than a general superiority. Their advantages, in respect of quality and price, over English and Swiss watches, are not more marked than are their advantages over the products of other American manufactories. These are positive in their character, and are the natural consequences of the precedence we acquired in the trade, and the proportions to which our manufactory has attained. No industrial law is better established than that which cheapens the cost of an article in proportion to the magnitude of its production. The extent of our establishment—the combination of skilled labor on an extensive scale, with machinery perfect and ample—enables us to offer watches at lower rates than those of any other manufacturer. The aggregate of profit is the end kept in view—not the profit on any single watch. And, acting on this principle, with reduced cost of production and an ever-widening demand, our watches are offered at prices considerably below the watches of other American makers, comparing quality with quality. Our annual manufacture is double that of all other makers in this country combined, and much larger than the entire manufacture of England.

The conditions which make this cheapness possible are also favorable to the excellence of our work. Our artisans long ago ceased to be novices. Time and effort, under a superintendence which combines the subtleties of science with the strength of practical skill, have produced a body of artisans whose efficiency is for the time pre-eminent. We have the best workers in every department that are available—workers whose expertness and experience would be alone sufficient to secure for Waltham its high position.—Among other tributary causes, may be stated the readiness with which each succeeding invention and improvement has been tested, and if approved, adopted. We are always ready to examine whatever experience, or art, or skill may suggest; but we adopt nothing until experiments have demonstrated its excellence. In pursuance of this rule, we have brought to our aid all the mechanical improvements and valuable inventions of the last fifteen years, whether home or foreign in their origin. We have thus acquired the exclusive possession of the best and most valuable improvements now known in connection with watch-making, and secured for the Waltham factory a force and completeness not shared by any similar establishments in the world.

These constant efforts to perfect in all ways, and by all means, both the machinery of the factory and the construction of our watches, have placed within our means the production of a greater variety in grade and finish than other American makers have attempted. In the manufacture of very fine watches we have no competitor in the United States and only very few in Europe.

The various styles of these watches have undergone the severest trials in the service of Railway Engineers, Conductors and Expressmen, the most exacting class of watch wearers, and the presence of over 400,000 Waltham Watches in the pockets of the people is the best proof of the public approval, and must be accepted as conclusive of their superiority by discriminating Watch-buyers, especially so since the important matter of price is also very greatly in favor, being at least twenty-five per cent. cheaper, quality for quality than those made elsewhere in the United States.

An illustrated description of the Watches made by the American Watch Company of Waltham, will be sent to any address on application.

In addition to a description of the Watches, the pamphlet contains much other useful information to watch-buyers.

AS THESE WATCHES ARE FOR SALE BY

ALL RESPECTABLE JEWELLERS, THE

COMPANY DECLINE ALL OR-

DERS FOR SINGLE

WATCHES.

For facts and all other information, address

ROBBINS & APPLETON,

General Agents,

182 BROADWAY, N. Y.

je19-6t

### FARM FOR SALE.

In Franklin County Missouri. It consists of 336 acres, 70 under cultivation; about 300 fruit trees, of peach, apple and cherry, bearing. It is well adapted to fruit raising, being in a high, healthy location, 8 miles south of Calvey Station, on the S. W. Branch of the P. R. R., 40 miles from St. Louis. There is a comfortable house, stables, &c. Could be divided so as to make 3 good farms. There is a post-office and store 1 mile from it. I will take \$3,000 for it, one-half down the rest in one and two years. I will make a liberal discount for all cash. Address, Thos. Robinson, Horine Station, I. M. R. R., Mo. June 5-3m

### BERKSHIRE PIGS.

A few choice Berkshire pigs, three months old, for sale at \$25 per pair. Also a few pair of Berkshire and Chester Cross, Very fine pigs, at \$15 per pair. Address, R. A. RIEHL & BRO., Alton, Illinois.



### Fairbank's Standard SCALES,

OF ALL SIZES.

Fairbanks, Greenleaf & Co.,

aug15-1y. 209 Market Street, St. Louis, Mo.

### CRESYLIC & CARBOLIC COMPOUNDS.

Cresylic Plant Protector,

For the protection of trees, plants, etc., from insects.

In cans, 1, 3 and 5 pounds.

Cresylic Sheep Dip:

A safe and certain cure for scab. Will also destroy vermin on sheep; increase the quantity and improve the quality of the wool.

Cresylic Ointment

Destroys scrow worm, cures foot-rot, and is a healing wash for galls and sores.

Carbolic Disinfecting Soap

Will destroy vermin on animals and protect them from flies, etc.

Cresylic Medicated Toilet Soap

Heals chapped hands, cutaneous eruptions, piles, etc.

Cresylic Salt Rheum Soap

Cures salt rheum and similar diseases.

Cresylic Laundry Soap,

For washing and disinfecting clothing, bedding, rooms, etc.

Also, ROOFING PITCH and FELT, CARBOLIC ACID, Etc.

Send for circulars and price lists to ST. LOUIS COAL TAR CO., 324 North 3d St., Saint Louis, Mo. Jan30-6m

### The WESTERN STOCK JOURNAL

A large, handsomely printed monthly, devoted especially to the Breeding and Management of Domestic Animals. Each number contains 16 pages of 3 columns each. Several of the most successful and extensive Breeders in the United States are regular contributors to its pages, and its Editors and Publishers are determined to make it THE BEST PAPER OF ITS CLASS IN AMERICA.

It goes into the hands of nearly every man in the Western States who is engaged in breeding any kind of improved stock, and as an advertising medium to those desiring to reach this class of customers, it has no rival. Terms, \$1 a year. Specimens sent on application. Address, J. H. SANDERS & CO., je12-4t Publishers, Sigourney, Iowa.

OAKLAND HERD—PURE BRED Short Horns, of the most valuable strains of blood at all times for sale. Also,

### BERKSHIRE PIGS.

Catalogues furnished upon application. Jan30-1yr D. M. McMILLAN, Xenia, Ohio.

### EPILEPSY, OR FITS.

### A SURE CURE

FOR THIS DISTRESSING COMPLAINT is now made known in a Treatise (of 48 octavo pages) on Foreign and Native Herbal Preparations, published by Dr. O. PHELPS BROWN. The prescription was discovered by him in such a providential manner, that he cannot conscientiously refuse to make it known, as it has cured everybody who has used it for Fits, never having failed in a single case. The ingredients may be obtained from any druggist. Sent free to all on receipt of their name and address, by Dr. O. PHELPS BROWN, No. 19 Grand St. Jersey City, N. J. [jy3-2t



## THE GREAT BENEFACTOR.



## The Home Washing Machine!

WARRANTED THE BEST WASHER EXTANT, and the only machine that washes thoroughly all kinds of fabric, from the finest laces to the coarsest bedding, without injury. Will wash 500 collars and 50 shirts in one hour. Any one purchasing a machine may return the same and money will be refunded if it does not work as represented. State and County Agents desired. Address, HOME MANUFACTURING COMPANY, 818 North Fourth St., and 821 Broadway, St. Louis, Mo.

SAMUEL CUPPLES, President, [jeb-tf] J. B. WILDE, Secretary.

WILLIAM MILLER, JR.,

Importer and Breeder of

COTSWOLD SHEEP.

Post-office address, ATHA, Canada West.

feb13-1y

## TURNIP SEED BY MAIL.

J. M. THORBURN &amp; CO.,

15 John Street, New York,

OFFER FRESH AND GENUINE

Ruta Raga, Russia or Swedish Turnip, American grown, and particularly choice stock, 75 cts.  $\frac{1}{2}$  lb  
Large Yellow French, very superior, large and of excellent feeding properties; can be sown a month later than Ruta Raga, \$1  $\frac{1}{2}$  lb  
Red Top Strap Leaf; this old established variety is the best for late sowing, 75 cts.  $\frac{1}{2}$  lb

ALSO,

Early Dutch,	\$1 $\frac{1}{2}$ lb
German Teltow,	\$2 $\frac{1}{2}$ lb
Cow Horn,	\$1 $\frac{1}{2}$ lb
White Norfolk,	75 cts. $\frac{1}{2}$ lb
White Strap Leaf Flat,	\$1 $\frac{1}{2}$ lb
White Flat or Globe,	75 cts. $\frac{1}{2}$ lb
Long White Tankard,	75 cts. $\frac{1}{2}$ lb
Yellow Stone,	\$1 $\frac{1}{2}$ lb
Yellow Aberdeen,	75 cts. $\frac{1}{2}$ lb
White Ruta Raga,	75 cts. $\frac{1}{2}$ lb

AND OTHERS TOO NUMEROUS TO MENTION.

We also offer for late summer sowing:

Corn Salad,	15 cts. $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	\$1.25 $\frac{1}{2}$ lb
Green Curled Endive,	30 cts. $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	\$3.00 $\frac{1}{2}$ lb
Green Curled Scotch Kale,	15 cts. $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	\$1.50 $\frac{1}{2}$ lb
Brown Dutch and Hardy		
Green Lettuce,	30 cts. $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	\$3.00 $\frac{1}{2}$ lb
Scarlet Chinese Winter		
Radish,	20 cts. $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	\$2.00 $\frac{1}{2}$ lb
Round & Prickly Spinach,	10 cts. $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	60 cts $\frac{1}{2}$ lb

If ordered by mail, add 8 cents per lb for postage.  
Catalogues on application.

J. M. THORBURN &amp; CO.,

je19-7t 15 John Street, New York.

## Hedge Plants Grown in Missouri.

93 Bushels Osage Orange Seed planted.  
I will ship, freight prepaid, to any railroad station in North Missouri, GOOD HEDGE PLANTS at \$2.50 per 1000, next fall—or \$3 next spring. Printed directions furnished.  
CHAS. PATTERSON,  
may22-6m Kirksville, Adair Co., Mo.

For Sale, a Thoroughbred Young  
AYRSHIRE BULL, price \$200. For pedigree and particulars, apply to or address, WM. MUIR, at the office of Colman's Rural World, St. Louis, Mo.

# THE HOWE

MACHINE COMPANY'S  
Sewing Machines

FOR FAMILIES AND MANUFACTURERS.

## THE GREAT PRIZE,

THE ONLY  
CROSS OF THE LEGION OF HONOR  
AND GOLD MEDAL,

AWARDED TO AMERICAN SEWING MACHINES at the Paris Exposition of 1867, OVER EIGHTY-TWO COMPETITORS, as per Imperial Decree, published in the "Moniteur Universel" (Official Journal of the French Empire), Tuesday, 2d July, 1867.

The Lock Stitch invented by MR. HOWE, and made on this Machine, is the most popular and durable; is alike on both sides, and will NEITHER RIP NOR RAVEL, and all Sewing Machines are subject to the principle invented by him.

A Machine was needed possessing SIMPLICITY and DURABILITY, and adapted to a great range of work; one easily understood and comprehended by all. To produce such a Machine has been the study of ELIAS HOWE, J.R., who gave to the world THE FIRST SEWING MACHINE, more than twenty years ago; and now we offer his last production—a Machine embracing all essential qualities, and pronounced

## THE BEST MACHINE IN THE WORLD.

Persons from a distance can order a Machine with perfect confidence of being able to operate it in a few hours successfully, by the aid of the printed instructions that accompany each Machine. Drafts or current funds must accompany the order. Machines may be ordered by Express, also to collect on delivery, if the purchaser prefers. We advise shipping by Express, as the most convenient and expeditious way. The demand for this

## New and Improved Machine

Is unprecedented in the history of Sewing Machines.

In all the principal towns where Agencies are not already established, we desire responsible and energetic parties as Agents. Many places are of sufficient importance to warrant persons in making it their exclusive business.

Send for Circular and Samples.

COCHRANE &amp; BROWN,

General Agents

For Missouri, Kansas, Arkansas, Nebraska, and the Territories of Colorado and Utah.

No. 425 North Fifth Street, cor. St. Charles St., may22-3m ST. LOUIS, MO.

**WANTED--AGENTS--\$75 to \$200** per month, everywhere, male and female, to introduce the GENUINE IMPROVED COMMON SENSE FAMILY SEWING MACHINE. This Machine will stitch, hem, fell, tuck, quilt, cord, bind, braid and embroider in a most superior manner. Price only \$18. Fully warranted for five years. We will pay \$1000 for any machine that will sew a stronger, more beautiful, or more elastic seam than ours. It makes the "Elastic Lock Stitch." Every second stitch can be cut, and still the cloth cannot be pulled apart without tearing it. We pay Agents from \$75 to \$200 per month and expenses, or a commission from which twice that amount can be made. Address, SECOMB & CO., PITTSBURGH, PA., BOSTON, MASS., or ST. LOUIS, MO. CAUTION—Do not be imposed upon by other parties palming off worthless cast-iron machines, under the same name or otherwise. Ours is the only genuine and really practical cheap machine manufactured.  
may15-13t

## THOROUGH-BRED &amp; TROTTER HORSES

Short-Horn and Alderney Cattle,

And South-Down Sheep,

FOR SALE AT

Woodburn Farm, Spring Station, Woodford Co. Ky. feb27-1y  
A. J. ALEXANDER.

## The Appetite for Tobacco Destroyed!

Leave off Chewing and Smoking the Poisonous Weed, Tobacco.

## ORTON'S PREPARATION.

ESTABLISHED, 1866.

One box of Orton's Preparation is warranted to destroy the appetite for Tobacco, in any person, no matter how strong the habit may be. If it fails in any case, the money will be refunded. It is perfectly safe and harmless in all cases. It is almost impossible to break off the use of Tobacco, by the mere exercise of the will. Something is needed to assist nature in overcoming a habit so

firmly rooted. With the help of the Preparation, there is not the least trouble. Hundreds have used it who are willing to bear witness to the fact, that Orton's Preparation completely destroys the appetite for Tobacco, and leaves the person as free from any desire for it, as before he commenced its use. The Preparation acts directly upon the same glands and secretions affected by tobacco, and through these upon the blood, thoroughly cleansing the poison of Tobacco from the system, and thus allaying the unnatural cravings for Tobacco. No more hankering for Tobacco after using Orton's Preparation. Recollect, it is warranted.

The time taken to allay all desire for tobacco by the use of the Preparation varies slightly in different persons, the average time being about five days. Some have no desire whatever for tobacco after using the Preparation two days.

The health and purse of every tobacco user in the country calls loudly, abandon the use of tobacco.

## RECOMMENDATIONS.

The following are a few selected from the multitude of recommendations in our possession:

We, the undersigned, hereby certify that we have used Orton's Preparation for the purpose of destroying the appetite for tobacco, and can assure those who are suffering from this habit that Orton's Preparation will certainly destroy the appetite for tobacco quickly and permanently, and without any bad effect upon the health, and without creating an appetite either for the Preparation or any substitute:

W. P. Heald, Bangor, Maine; J. Moody, Southport, Indiana; E. W. Adkins, Knoxville, Tennessee; John Morrill, Bangor, Maine; J. Bunch, Springfield, Tennessee; W. D. Harrington, West Point, Georgia.  
[From Samuel Cassiday, editor of Journal and Argus.]

PETALUMA, California, Dec. 14, 1868.

For about twenty years I had used tobacco in its various forms, and for the past eight years had been an inveterate smoker. Becoming satisfied that the excessive use of this narcotic seriously impaired my health, I determined if possible to break myself of the habit. Hearing of Orton's Preparation for destroying the appetite for tobacco, I sent to Portland, Maine, for a box of the medicine, which I received through the mail on the first of November. A month has not elapsed and yet the medicine has effectually relieved me from any craving desire to use tobacco in any form. The Preparation is not more difficult or unpleasant to take than common chewing gum, and I conscientiously believe the Preparation will have the promised and desired effect in every instance where it is given a fair trial. Upon that belief, and from an earnest desire to assist others who wish to break away from the slavish appetite for tobacco, I offer this testimonial.

SAMUEL CASSIDAY.

Beware of counterfeits and all articles purporting to be like this, of the same name or otherwise.—The great popularity of Orton's Preparation has induced unprincipled persons to attempt palming upon the public counterfeit and inferior articles. Purchasers will please order directly from the proprietor, or his duly authenticated agents.

The price of Orton's Preparation is \$2 per box, or three boxes for \$5, sent by mail to any part of the country, securely sealed from observation, with postage paid on receipt of price.

How to send money by mail. Enclose the amount in a letter, seal carefully, register the letter and take a receipt for it of your Postmaster. Money sent by mail as above directed at any risk.

Address C. B. COTTON, Proprietor,

Box 1748, Portland, Maine.

An agent wanted in every town. may29-8t

## WANTED--AGENTS--TO SELL THE AMERICAN KNITTING MACHINE.

Price \$25. The simplest, cheapest and best Knitting Machine ever invented. Will knit 20,000 stitches per minute. Liberal inducements to Agents. Address AMERICAN KNITTING MACHINE CO., Boston, Mass., or St. Louis, Mo. may15-13t

# THE LIFE ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA.

**The Special attention of  
FARMERS, STOCK RAISERS, FRUIT GROWERS, AND  
AGRICULTURISTS GENERALLY,**

Is invited to the following statement of facts:

The LIFE ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA, was established one year ago, its design being to change "the current of Life Insurance from the East to the West and South, so as to stop the ruinous drain upon the finances of those sections, which is caused at present by the extensive operations of Eastern Life Insurance Companies."

These Eastern Companies now hold 200,000,000 of DOLLARS of Money, for which the people of the West and South have nothing but their promises to pay at some uncertain time in the distant future. Shall the fruits of our industrious toil, in the FIELD, at the ANVIL, in the COUNTING HOUSE, in the MILL, in the WORKSHOP—in short, in all the departments of HOME INDUSTRY, be poured into the lap of Eastern Capitalists whose interests are so foreign to our own? Should we continue to do this, and keep up the Policies of Eastern Companies now in force, we shall have paid them more than enough to

## LIQUIDATE THE ENTIRE PUBLIC DEBT!!

The plan of this Association is to establish departments in each State, controlled by leading citizens through whom the money paid for Life Insurance is invested in the locality where it is realized, when undoubted Real Estate security can be obtained. Farmers can thus effect loans which will be PERMANENT, thus relieving them from the embarrassments entailed by short crops, and avoid the annoyance of sales under deeds of trust—calamities which have often destroyed many a worthy, hardworking farmer.

With heavy taxes and high wages for labor which is uncertain, precarious, difficult to get and poor at that, our Farmers cannot afford to pay these Eastern Companies to handle their money and do their insuring, which the Life Association of America is able to do and at LESS RATES.

## ENCOURAGE HOME ENTERPRISE!

Charity begins at home. Our agriculturists require all their surplus to purchase farming machinery, improve lands, enlarge their estates and improve their condition generally. Can they do it by paying millions of their earnings every year to foreign capitalists?

In order to develop our lands and utilize our resources, we must have the handling of the fruits of our genius and industry ourselves.

The success of the Life Association of America is unparalleled. It is in operation less than a year, and its present annual income about one million of dollars. It is purely mutual. All its policies are non-forfeiting. It insures on all the popular plans practiced by sound companies, and because of the high rates of interest it gets on its investments, its rates of premium are lower, and its dividends will be much larger than those of other companies. Build up Home Institutions.

## LIFE ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA.

Losses by Death of Policy Holders, : : \$20,000.00  
See receipts below:

LOUISIANA, MO., May 5, 1869.  
Received of the LIFE ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA, Ten Thousand Dollars (\$10,000) in full for Policy No. 504, issued to E. B. Rule, for the benefit of Margaret J. Rule and heirs of the body of E. B. Rule.

Signed, MARGARET J. RULE, widow of E. B. Rule, deceased.  
Signed, J. B. BURBRIDGE, } Guardians of Children  
J. T. RULE, } of E. B. Rule, deceased.

OMAHA, NEB., May 1, 1869.  
Received of the LIFE ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA, the sum of Ten Thousand Dollars (\$10,000), being in full for loss under Policy No. 410 of the Life Association of America, on the life of Samuel A. Megeath.

Signed, JAS. G. MEGEATH, } Adm'r of S. A.  
ADDISON COCHRAN, } Megeath, dec'd.

NOTE—It is well to add that the INTEREST MONEY alone has been sufficient to pay these losses, and leave a handsome surplus besides. This is mentioned merely as an evidence of our success during the FIRST ELEVEN MONTHS. Old Companies use this fact as an ARGUMENT TO PROVE THEIR SOUNDNESS, AFTER DOING BUSINESS 15 or 20 years.

## Why Farmers should Insure in this Association.

Because as Producers of Capital they are entitled to the use of the results of their labors—a right secured to them by the plan and system of this Institution.

FARMERS SHOULD, ABOVE ALL OTHERS, INSURE THEIR LIVES, AND PROVIDE for future contingencies. The litigations incident to a new country, by which heirs and administrators become involved in law suits, touching boundaries, titles, &c., not unfrequently exhaust the fruits of the labor of a long life in their expensive cost, and drive widows and orphans from their cherished homesteads, around which so many fond memories cluster. A Policy of Insurance covers every pecuniary contingency, and offers security and provision for the fatherless and the widow.

Farmers should insure, because their opportunities for making safe investments are few, on account of their seclusion and limited intercourse with financial circles. Life Insurance presents a safe and profitable investment, considering it as a FINANCIAL measure, besides providing for the future pecuniary welfare of themselves and their families.

FARMERS and others visiting SAINT LOUIS, are invited to call at our office,

**No. 307 North Fifth Street.**

Manuals and Circulars giving complete statements of details, rate tables, &c., furnished by applying at this office.

JOHN J. ROE, PRESIDENT.

J. P. THOMPSON, SECRETARY.

C. R. GRIFFING, General Manager for the State of Missouri.

## FRUIT COMMISSION HOUSE.

**COLMAN & SANDERS,**

612 North Fifth Street, ST. LOUIS, MO.,  
Will receive from the Growers all kinds of Fruit, and sell the same at the best rates obtainable in the market. Their Fruit store being situated on Fifth Street nearly opposite the splendid Union Market, gives them unusual facilities for selling fruits at best rates. **Strawberry Boxes, Crates and Drawers, Peach and Grape Boxes, &c.,** Kept on hand for the supply of our customers, and sold at low rates.

## A Forty Acre Farm for Sale.

This Farm is situated on the Iron Mountain Railroad, 30 miles from St. Louis, three miles from Horine Station. Improvements as follows: One good log-house, containing 4 rooms, a stable, two corn cribs, all new and in good condition. Also, a good wagon shed, cow house, chicken house, and smoke house. 25 acres of the land are under cultivation, and 35 are under fence. There are also 250 apple trees, some pear and peach trees, mostly in bearing. On the premises there is also a never failing spring, abundance of water for cattle, &c. Price \$2000, part cash, balance to be paid as agreed on. For further particulars, Address, HIRAM HOW, Horine Station, I. M. R. R., Mo., or any person desiring to see the farm can obtain directions how to find it by inquiring at Horine Station.

## KNEE-SPRUNG HORSES

PERMANENTLY CURED, without cost or trouble. Address, W. T. BAKER, Sentinel Office, Waterford, New York. **RECIPE, \$1.00.** jy-3m

## FRESH TURNIP SEED.

Postpaid, 10 cents per oz., or \$1 per lb. Address, WALDO F. BROWN, Box 4, Oxford, Butler Co., Ohio. jy3-4t

**ITALIAN Queen Bees at reduced prices.** Imported and home reared. Purity, and safe arrival to any express office warranted. A Premium sent free with every Queen. Send for circular. jy3-3t Address, H. NESBIT, Cynthiana, Ky.

## STRAWBERRY BOXES.

We have on hand and for sale the patent TUCK or LOCK Quart Strawberry Box, with hollow bottom, put together without tacks; can be made by the pickers in the field as they walk. The best and cheapest box yet made. Also, crates holding 24 quarts each. Those growing

**STRAWBERRIES, RASPBERRIES, AND BLACKBERRIES,**

Will find nothing equal to this box anywhere. NO ORDERS for LESS than 500 quart boxes or 25 crates received. Prices of the material in St. Louis for boxes, one cent each—crates, 25 cents each. COLMAN & SANDERS, Fruit Commission House, 612 North Fifth street, St. Louis, Mo.

## Colman's Rural World,

DEVOTED TO

**Agriculture, Horticulture, Rural Economy, &c., &c.**

Published Weekly, at 612 North Fifth Street, St. Louis, Missouri,

In a neat quarto form of 16 pages, on fine book paper, forming two volumes a year of 416 pages each, beginning with January and July. TERMS—Two DOLLARS a year in advance. For a club of 5 new subscribers and \$10, a copy Free one year. Or for a club of 8 old subscribers and \$16, a copy Free one year.

ADVERTISING RATES—25 cents per line each insertion, inside pages; 35 cents per line last page. Double price for unusual display. Sixty cents per line for special notices. Nothing inserted for less than One Dollar.

The circulation of COLMAN'S RURAL WORLD is now, by far, the largest of any paper of its class published in the Mississippi Valley (having been published for 21 years past in St. Louis), and offers to Stock Breeders, Nurserymen, Seedsmen, Florists and Implement Dealers and Manufacturers, the very best medium for reaching the live, wide-awake, enterprising classes interested in such articles as are usually advertised.